

SEP 17 1942

A CHARTER FOR THE COUNTRYSIDE

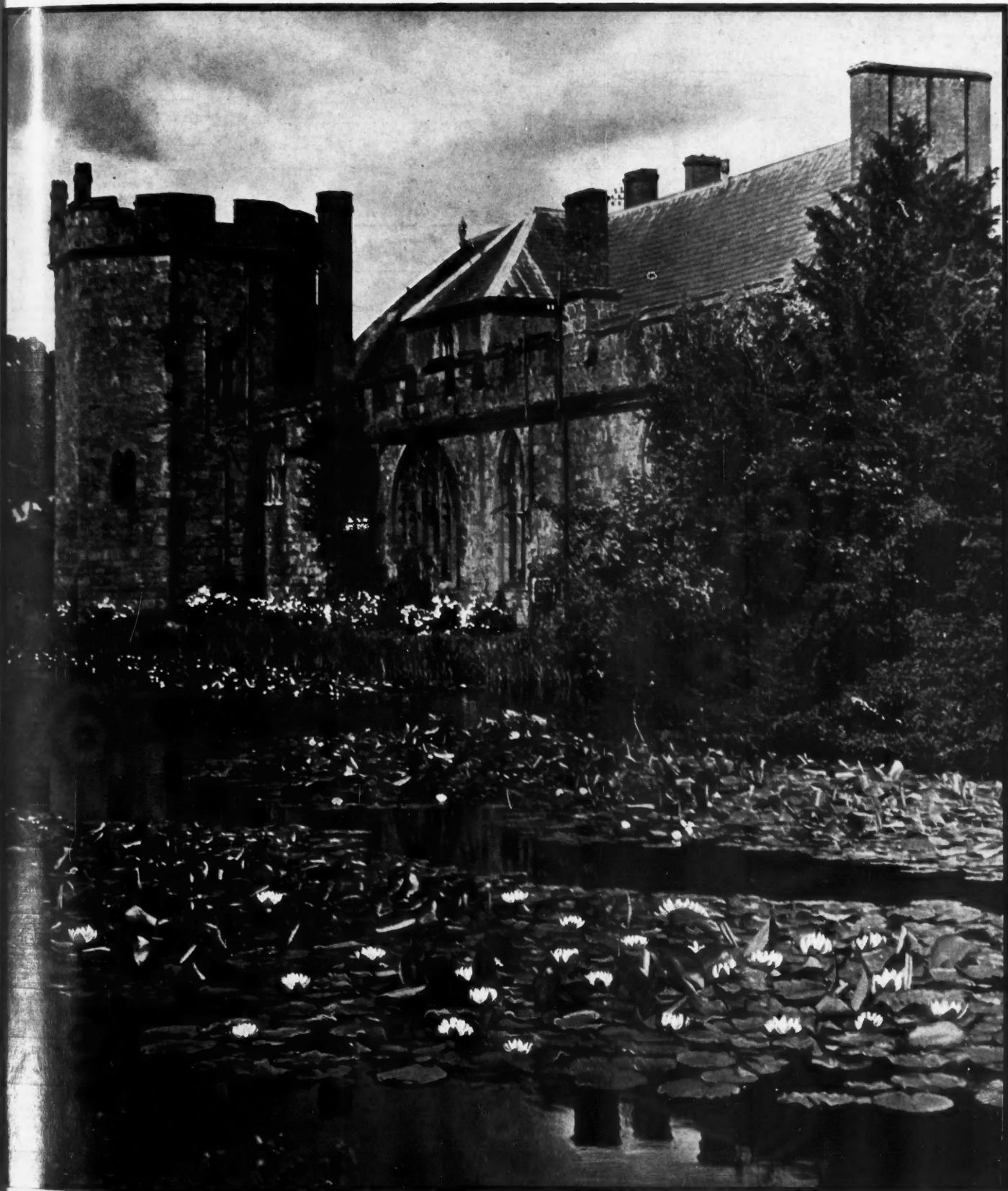
# COUNTRY LIFE

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# COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCII. No. 2379.

AUGUST 21, 1942

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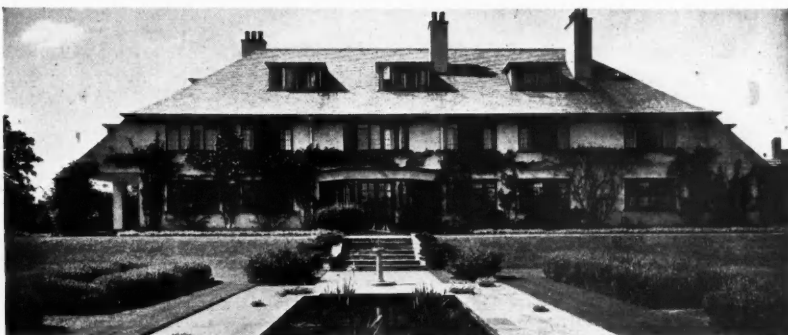


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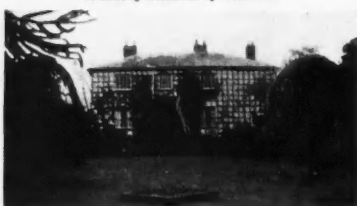
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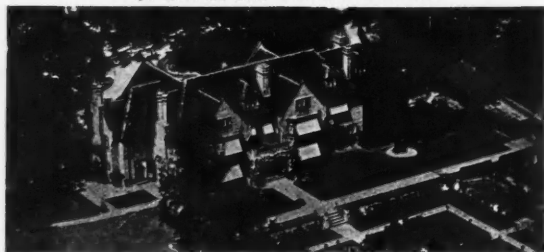
#### A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, modern offices. Main services. Central heating. Fitted basins (h. & c.) in nearly all bedrooms. Stabling. Garages. 2 cottages. Gardens and grounds, small park, 2 tennis courts, kitchen garden, etc. In all ABOUT 23 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR  
Agents: Messrs. WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

### LONDON 20 MILES

*300 ft. above sea level. Excellent train service.*



#### A WELL-EQUIPPED COUNTRY HOUSE

OCCUPYING A DELIGHTFUL POSITION  
11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception and billiard rooms. Modern conveniences. Central heating. Garage for 4 cars, with accommodation for chauffeur. DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS WITH HARD TENNIS COURT, SUMMER-HOUSE, WOODLAND, ETC.

IN ALL OVER 5 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

### BERKS—FAVOURITE DISTRICT

*Station ¼ mile. Golf near by.*



#### AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main services. Garages. Cottage. Charming garden with tennis court, etc. In all

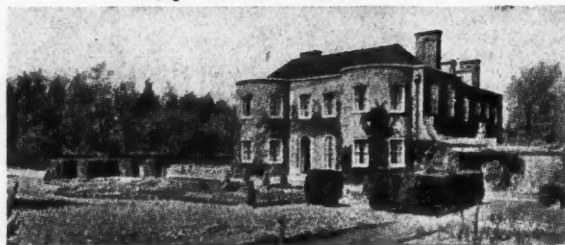
ABOUT 2 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICE

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

### SURREY

*760 ft. above sea level. Easy access to London.*



#### ATTRACTIVE HOUSE IN GEORGIAN STYLE

9 bedrooms, 8 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.

Electric light. Central heating.

LODGE. BUNGALOW. GARAGE. LOVELY GROUNDS of about 2½ Acres.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.



# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

## WORCS. AND HEREF. BORDERS

### GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE AND ABOUT 9 ACRES

Occupying a glorious situation 675 ft. up on rock soil, facing South-West with magnificent views of the Welsh Mountains and Malvern Hills.

THE HOUSE is built of brick with slate roof and stands well back from the road.

It comprises: Halls, 4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms (5 with basins), 4 bathrooms.

Central heating. Companies' electric light, power, gas and water. Telephone.  
Main drainage.

Garage for 3 cars. Stabling. Cottage of 6 rooms and bathroom and outbuildings.

WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS, Rose Garden, large Kitchen Garden, Orchard, Paddocks and Woodland.

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE. Hunting. Golf. Polo.**

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (37,858.)



## WEST SUSSEX BORDERS

Occupying a nice position on rising ground, the

### BRICK AND STONE RESIDENCE

is approached by a drive.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms (4 with basins), 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Company's electric light. Excellent water supply (main available). Modern drainage.

Stabling. Garage. Cottage of 4 rooms.

WELL LAID OUT GARDENS. VEGETABLE GARDEN. ORCHARD. Paddock.

**About 10 ACRES—FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,076.)



## WILTS AND DORSET BORDERS

In a picturesque Village 10 miles from Salisbury.

### INTERSECTED BY A TROUT STREAM.

THE RESIDENCE occupies a secluded and sheltered position about 300 ft. up on a rich soil, facing South and enjoying delightful views. It stands about 100 yards back from a by-road and contains: Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms (5 with basins), 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Company's electric light. Telephone. Well water supply.  
Septic tank drainage. 2 Garages. 3 Cottages.

THE GROUNDS include undulating lawns, broad walks, herbaceous borders, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard, paddock.

**About 4½ ACRES—FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Agents: Messrs. TYSER, GREENWOOD & CO., 386, Chiswick High Road, W.4; or Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (33,409.)



By Order of Executors.

## CAMBRIDGE 4½ MILES

Station ¼ mile. Close to Bus Service.

Occupying a choice situation on gravel soil, facing South, with good views, the MODERN RESIDENCE, which was erected regardless of expense, is built of red brick with a plain tiled roof. Lounge hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 6/7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 attics.

Central heating. Companies' electric light, gas and water. Modern drainage.  
Garage for 3 cars. Stabling for 2.

The WELL-MATURED GROUNDS include Tennis Lawn, Rose Gardens, Kitchen Garden, Orchard, Paddock.

**ABOUT 2 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE**

Agents: Messrs. A. T. GRAIN & SONS, 8, Rose Crescent, Cambridge; or Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,065.)



## SUNNINGDALE

¼ mile from Golf Course, Station and Shops.

THE MODERN RESIDENCE of picturesque design occupies a pleasant position about 300 ft. up on sand and gravel soil, and stands back from the road. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Companies' electric light, power, gas and water. Telephone.  
Main drainage available.

Stabling and Garage with Cottage.

THE GARDENS are well laid out and include broad gravelled terrace, lawns, rock and water garden.

**About 2 ACRES—FREEHOLD FOR SALE**

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (5,369.)



Telephone:  
Mayfair 3771 (10 lines)

**20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1**

Telegrams:  
"Galleries, Wesdo, London"



# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Telephone: Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Solantet, Piccy, London."



## AN ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Overlooking Valley of the Darent. 1 mile from Station on Southern Railway. Unspoiled Locality. 280 feet up. 21 miles from London.

### DARENTHDALE, SHOREHAM, near SEVENOAKS, KENT

#### A CHARMING MODERNISED HOUSE

with drive, hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, business or gun room, workroom, compact offices, all on 2 floors.

Co.'s electric light and water. Central heating. Main drainage. Lodge. Garages. Outbuildings. Greenhouses.

ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND MEADOWLAND. IN ALL NEARLY

11 ACRES  
VACANT POSSESSION.



For SALE by AUCTION at BLIGH'S HOTEL, SEVENOAKS, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately.)

Particulars of the Solicitors: Messrs. FERGUSON and J. T. T. BROWN, 1 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2, and Messrs. LEE & PEMBERTONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; or of the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tele: REG. 8222.)

#### BUCKS. A FASCINATING SMALL PROPERTY

High situation commanding glorious views in all directions. Easy reach of Chesham and Tring, with good train service to London. Sporting district.

##### PICTURESQUE SMALL RESIDENCE

ORIGINALLY A FARMHOUSE WITH A WEALTH OF OLD OAK. Hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (2 with fitted basins), bathroom, good kitchen.

Co.'s electric light, power and water. Modern drainage. Detached bungalow of 3 rooms, barn and outbuildings. Garage. Really attractive gardens, tennis lawn, paddock, also 45 Acres of pastureland, which is let off, making a total acreage of approximately

50 ACRES  
PRICE FREEHOLD  
£6,500

An unusual opportunity to secure a unique Period Cottage in a favoured district.



Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tele: REG. 8222.) (B.42,092)

#### EAST GRINSTEAD

On the outskirts of the town.

#### TO BE LET UNFURNISHED MODERNISED TUDOR FARMHOUSE

(with South aspect and a fine view).

3 sitting rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. Co.'s gas, water and electric light.

GARAGE.

USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

ORCHARD AND MEADOWLAND.

IN ALL ABOUT

16 ACRES

RENT £250 Per Annum

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tele: REG. 8222.) (C.49,445)



BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19. (Tel. WIM. 0081.)

BISHOPS STORTFORD (Tel. 243.)

## CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

1/6 per line (Min. 3 lines.)

### FOR SALE

**DEVON.** Charming Detached Residence, with 4 Acres land. 6 beds, 2 baths, 3 reception, kitchen. Main services. Wonderful garden, ornamental lily ponds, rustic bridge. Orchard. Paddock. £4,500.—E. HAYNE, Johnson's Place, Exmouth.

**DORSET VILLAGE.** Bournemouth 5 miles. Delightful Residence. 4 bedrooms, lavatory basins, 2 reception, refrigerator. Garage. Usual offices. Glorious garden. Tennis court. Adjoining buses. Price £2,750.—GRAY, Solicitor, Canford Cliffs, Dorset.

**ESSEX** (prettiest part). Small Residential, Sporting and Agricultural Estate, with 8-bedroomed residence, most pleasantly situated in woodland surroundings. Farmhouse. 4 cottages and buildings, together with 176 Acres, including 20 Acres of woodland. Immediate possession (except 3 cottages) if required. Price Freehold £6,250. Full particulars and photographs from—C. M. STANFORD AND SON, Colchester. (Reference A.0696.)

**MINEHEAD, DULVERTON** (between). Charming Residence, Freehold. 3 living, etc., 4 bed, 2 attics, bath, 3 w.c.s, verandah. Garage. Good garden. Vacant possession. £1,200.—Hillside, Exton, Dulverton.

**NEW FOREST.** Charming Picturesque Cottage Residence in 3 Acres. 1 large reception, 1 ditto kitchen, 3 bed, boxroom, bath (h. & c.) and w.c., scullery, larder, etc. Stable and garage. Electric light and telephone available. Freehold £1,550.—Box 132.

**SURREY, KINGSWOOD.** Modern cottage-style residence on 2 floors; beautiful rural surroundings. 8 mins. station and shops. 5 bed, 3 reception, etc. Central heating. E.L. Half acre all in first-class condition. £3,350 freehold.—F. S., c/o RELIANCE, Butter Hill, Carshalton. Tel. Wall. 5333.

**SARBOROUGH.** Impos. Mansion, 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 baths. Stained glass mullioned windows. Ideally suitable Private Hotel. Cost £7,000. Price £1,750.—GRAY, Solicitor, Canford Cliffs, Dorset.

### AUCTION

**EAST GRINSTEAD** (3 1/4 miles). 1 mile Dormans Station. PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE known as "DEES" DORMANS LAND, with attractive elevation, compact and well equipped, 5 bedrooms (with lavatory basins), 2 reception rooms, labour-saving domestic offices. Beautiful grounds. Spacious outbuildings. Cottage. In all 1 1/4 Acres. Executors' Sale. Auction August 31, 1942. Vacant Possession of Residence. Auctioneers: Turner, Rudge and Turner, East Grinstead (Tele. 700/1).

### TO LET

**DUMFRIESSHIRE.** Comfortable up-to-date Cottage to let. Suit 2 persons—ex-officer, artist. 3 rooms, kitchenette, bathroom. Garden. Adjoining high road. Shooting, fishing, golf available. Rent £35. Apply—MURRAYTWAITE, Eekfechan (Tele.: Carrotherstown 205).

**ESSEX.** Colne Valley district, under 50 miles from London. Exceptionally well fitted and situated Residence, 4 sitting, 8 bed, 2 bath, excellent extensive offices, garage, stabling, 32 ft. playroom, greenhouses, paddock, poultry and cow houses, choice easily maintained garden, central heating, main electric, gas, water, drainage. Furnished or unfurnished for term.—STANLEY MOGER, O.B.E., Halstead.

**FIFE.** Small Country House, well furnished. 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom. Electric light, etc. Large garden. Short or long lets. Apply—C. W. INGRAM, F.S.I., 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh (Phone 32251-2).

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**SUFFOLK.** Inland Reception Area. Charming Queen Anne Small House, well furnished, to let. Panelled rooms, 3 sitting, 5-6 bedrooms, 3 baths. "Aga" cooker. Main electricity. Beautiful and prolific garden, much saleable produce. 2 miles market town and main line express station. 8 gns. per week, plus gardener's wages. 2 maids might stay. No plate or linen.—Box 130.

### FLATS AND CHAMBERS

**LONDON.** Best value in MODERN WEST END FLATS. Attractive short, war-time agreements. Modern fitted kitchens. Air-raised shelters, resident wardens. Steel-frame or reinforced concrete construction. 2 Underground Stations within 1 minute.

RENTS FROM £175 TO £500.  
PRINCESS COURT, QUEEN'S COURT, QUEENSWAY, HYDE PARK, W.2. Full details from the LETTING OFFICE, 61, QUEENSWAY, W.2. BAYS. 1818.

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**ANYWHERE.** Farm, in good heart, wanted to buy or rent. 200-400 Acres, with house suitable for gentleman's residence. All conveniences. Good stabling.—Box 127.

**BUCKS.** Vicinity of Butlers Cross. Wanted—furnished or unfurnished, Small House or Cottage.—CASEY, 3, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.3.

**BERKS, BUCKS, HERTS or OXON.** Wanted to purchase, good class Residence. 5/7 bedrooms. Nice gardens. 2 Acres or preferably more. Not exceeding £6,000.—Major L., c/o F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Phone: Regent 2481.)

**KENT, SURREY, SUSSEX or HANTS.** (preferably). Active purchaser wishes to buy a nice Country House. 4/6 bedrooms. With attractive gardens. Will pay up to £5,000.—Sir R. C., c/o F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Phone: Regent 2481.)

**SUSSEX, SURREY, etc.** A. T. UNDERWOOD AND Co., have many buyers waiting for properties. Estate Offices, Three Bridges, Sussex. (Crawley 528.)

**SURREY,** or 1 hour London. Required to Purchase, well-equipped small House. 3/4 bedrooms. With nice gardens. Up to £3,000.—Capt. G., c/o F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Phone: Regent 2481.)

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**WILTS, DORSET, SOMERSET or DEVON.** Wanted a medium-sized Residence. 4/6 bedrooms. Matured gardens and 5/20 Acres. Price not to exceed £4,000.—Lady G. F., c/o F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Phone: Regent 2481.)

**A QUICK AND ADVANTAGEOUS SALE** of your COUNTRY PROPERTY can be effected through the Specialists, F. L. MERCER & CO., 98 having changed hands through their agency during the past three months, ranging in price from £2,000 to £15,000. Over 2,000 GENUINE PURCHASERS on their waiting list. Vendors are invited to send particulars to their Central Offices, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 2481.

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PICCADILLY, W.1.

## SURREY (Ideal for Town)

Occupying a fine position some 500 ft. above sea level, adjoining a Golf Course and commanding lovely views over unspoilt country.

### MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Designed by well-known Architect

Hall, magnificent lounge (about 29 ft. by 19 ft.), dining room, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom.

Co.'s water, gas, etc. Main electricity available. Garage and useful Outbuildings

Charming gardens, well-timbered and including tennis lawn, in all about two-thirds of an Acre

### FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2293)

## SOMERSET—DORSET BORDERS

Over 600 ft. above sea level, commanding exceptionally fine views over undulating well-timbered country.

### STONE-BUILT JACOBINE STYLE RESIDENCE

3 reception, music or ballroom with gallery, 10 bedrooms (all with fitted lav. basins, h. & c.), 3 bathrooms.

Electric light. Co.'s water. Central Heating.

2 Cottages. Stabling. Garage.

Charming well-timbered gardens and grounds, with hard tennis court, kitchen garden, pasture and woodland, in all

ABOUT 30 ACRES  
TO BE SOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER. (16,775)

## SHROPSHIRE

Amidst lovely scenery, some 500 ft. above sea level, about 2½ miles from a market town.

### DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE SURROUNDED BY PARK-LIKE GROUNDS



Hall, 3 reception, 14 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Main electricity. Central heating.

5 Cottages. Splendid Farm Buildings.

Finely timbered gardens and grounds, a small amount of woodland and enclosures of rich pasture of a parklike character. The whole is in hand and extends to

ABOUT 230 ACRES

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (17,333)

## HENLEY-ON-THAMES

In a beautiful position on high ground with really delightful views.

### AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Standing in well-timbered gardens and grounds. With hall, 3/4 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms.

Co.'s electric light and power. Central heating.

Garage and useful Outbuildings.

Lawns, Hard Tennis Court, well-stocked Fruit and Vegetable Garden, etc. In all about

2 ACRES

For sale at greatly reduced price.

Full details from: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,349)

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Within easy reach of Leominster, on southern slope with extensive panoramic views.

### HANDSOME STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE OF TUDOR TYPE

4 reception, 12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating.

Stabling. Garage (flat over).

Well-timbered gardens and grounds, in all

ABOUT 25 ACRES

Price substantially reduced.

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## OVERLOOKING WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE

In a magnificent position within a few minutes' walk of the 9th hole. 650 ft. above sea level. Rural views.

### DELIGHTFUL UP-TO-DATE HOUSE



3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main services.

Central heating.

Garage for 3 cars.

Exceptionally attractive well-timbered grounds, including tennis and other lawns, miniature dell with rockeries, kitchen garden, etc., in all

ABOUT 3 ACRES  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Two splendid Cottages available if required.

Inspected and recommended by: OSBORN & MERCER. (17,318)

## WILTS AND GLOS BORDERS

In a delightful rural district within easy reach of Malmesbury and Chippenham.

350 ft. above sea level. South aspect.

### A SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 160 ACRES

A Modern House of character, well planned and up to date.

Lounge hall, 3 reception,

12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating.

Farmery. Fine range of

stabling. 3 cottages, etc.

Charming gardens, finely

timbered parks, rich old

pasture, etc.



For Sale by OSBORN AND MERCER. (17,267)



29, Fleet Street,  
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AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS

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(Regent 5681) W.1



TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

## WEST SUSSEX

4 miles North of Midhurst.

### VALUABLE MIXED FARM

COMPACT BUILDINGS. 3 COTTAGES.

182 ACRES

FORMING A SOUND AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD £4,700

Particulars from Owner's Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.,  
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## OXON—GLOS BORDERS

In a pretty Cotswold Village.

### STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE

7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, compact domestic offices. Central heating. Electric light. Garage. Gardener's cottage. Attractive gardens with prolific kitchen garden and orchard.

THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO NEARLY

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TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

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ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE, including INDIAN CARPETS and PERSIAN RUGS. STEINWAY FORT GRAND PIANO. Mahogany inlaid and other bedroom suites. Mahogany dining room furniture. Modern electric and easy chairs, divan and panel bedsteads. ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR. Typewriter. China, glass and linen of fine quality. Outdoor effects, bicycle, etc.

SALE ON PREMISES, AUGUST 24. View Day, AUGUST 22.

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## SURREY

In a lovely part of the county, perfectly secluded 750 ft. up, with a beautiful view.

TO BE SOLD

### A CHOICE COUNTRY PROPERTY

approached by a long drive with lodge at entrance, and situate in very charming gardens, woodland and park-like land, in all about 27 ACRES. Panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 12 bedrooms, 4 fine bathrooms. Company's electric light, water. Efficient central heating. Good garages, stabling, cottages, all with electric light, etc. LOVELY OLD GARDEN, YEW HEDGES. VERY PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC. Strongly recommended by MAPLE & Co., as above.

## VALUATIONS

FURNITURE and EFFECTS  
valued for Insurance, Probate, etc.

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Conducted in Town and Country

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And at  
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Westminster, S.W.1.

### HAMPSHIRE

*In lovely rural country between Farnham and Alton.*

WITH  $\frac{1}{4}$  MILE TROUT FISHING.  
**ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY**  
OF UNUSUAL INTEREST

**"ISINGTON MILL"**  
**A DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD**  
**RESIDENCE**

3 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Ample outbuildings. Cottage and the fine old brick and tiled Corn Mill and Oasthouses.

WITH A TOTAL OF ABOUT  $9\frac{1}{4}$  ACRES  
(INCLUDING  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ACRES PASTURE)



INTERSECTED BY THE RIVER WEY  
AFFORDING TROUT FISHING.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION  
(except for part of the land)

**For SALE by AUCTION as a whole or in TWO LOTS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1942.**

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Solicitors: Messrs. SAYLE, CARTER & Co., Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

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SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES  
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481

ON A RIVER, 60 MILES NORTH OF LONDON.

### NEAR HUNTINGDON

*With frontage to the River Ouse.*

**CHARMING MODERNISED QUEEN ANNE MANOR HOUSE**  
3 reception, 6 bedrooms (fitted basins), 3 bathrooms, 3 attic bedrooms. Central heating. Main electricity and gas. Garages. Stables. 2 cottages which are let and produce £102 a year. Lovely old walled-in gardens, paddock with long river frontage, and 3 boat-houses.

**OVER 4 ACRES—FREEHOLD**  
**£5,300 OR £4,500 WITH ONE COTTAGE**

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**OUTSTANDING BARGAIN**  
**WITHIN EASY REACH OF TRING AND CHESHAM**  
**PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE**

2 reception, 5 bedrooms (fitted basins), bathroom. Main services. Garage. Bungalow. Splendid buildings. Charming gardens and pasture.

**50 ACRES—FREEHOLD £6,500**

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#### NORTH DEVON

**FOR SALE SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER AS AN INVESTMENT, OR FOR ULTIMATE OCCUPATION.**

AT PRESENT LET FOR DURATION.

- (1) HOUSE with  $\frac{3}{4}$  ACRE, near sea. Main services. 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage and small Bungalow. Let for £80 p.a., excl. rates. **£2,000.**
- (2) SEMI-BUNGALOW, at WOOLACOMBE. With 1 ACRE. Central heating. Main services. 2 reception, 6 bedrooms (fitted basins), 2 bathrooms. Garage. Let for £110 p.a., excl. rates. **£3,500.**
- (3) LARGE HOUSE. 4 miles Barnstaple. 2 reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Main water. Garage. Stabling.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ACRES. Let for £125 p.a., excl. rates. **£2,500.**

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tele.: Regent 2481.

Telephone:  
Mayfair 5411

## WOODCOCKS

30, ST. GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.

And at  
Ipswich

**PANORAMIC VIEWS OVER LAKE**  
**WINDERMERE and MOUNTAIN**  
**SCENERY and TROUT FISHING**

*Economical, safe, quiet country home, "far from the madding crowd."*

**£3,750 WILL SECURE** the DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE known as "BRATHAY FELL," AMBLESIDE. 4 reception, 8 principal bedrooms (basins h. & c.), 3 secondary, maids' sitting, etc. Main water and electric light. Central heating. Delightful inexpensive NATURAL GROUNDS of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ACRES, with RIVER FRONTAGE, 2 COTTAGES, GARAGE for 4. POSSESSION. FURNITURE OPTIONAL. C.4113

### NEAR MELTON MOWBRAY

*In this well-known hunting district.*

**ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE** in charming well-timbered grounds of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ACRES.

The house contains 3 reception and billiards rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom (h. & c.). ALL MAIN SERVICES. Well-stocked garden and orchard. Excellent hunter stabling available.

**FREEHOLD £3,000**

POSSESSION.

2 FARMS ADJOINING AVAILABLE.

SUBJECT TO TENANCIES.

E.6158

**R.A.F. OFFICER** requires residential Farm, with fishing, in SUSSEX or HANTS. **PRICE UP TO £20,000.** (Grp. Capt. R.S.C.)

**UP TO £40,000** will be paid by London business man for a MIXED FARMING ESTATE of **1,000 ACRES** OR MORE, in the WESTERN COUNTIES. HEREFORDSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE OR SALOP PREFERRED. (E.G.C.)

## TURNER, FLETCHER & ESSEX

NOTTS BANK CHAMBERS, PELHAM STREET, NOTTINGHAM. TEL.: 43273.

*By Order of the Executors of Sir Alexander Russell Birkin, Baronet, deceased.*

### THE HAWKSWORTH MANOR ESTATE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE



COMPRISING:

#### HAWKSWORTH MANOR FARM

WITH MOST DELIGHTFUL HOUSE, TWO SETS OF FARM BUILDINGS, FOUR GOOD COTTAGES AND 284 ACRES OF VERY FERTILE LAND. **WITH POSSESSION ON MARCH 25, 1943.**

#### THE MANOR HOUSE FARM

WITH GOOD HOUSE AND BUILDINGS AND 84 ACRES OF LAND IN A RING FENCE.

TWO LOTS OF

**ACCOMMODATION ARABLE LAND**

HAVING ROAD FRONTAGES AND

**AN EXCELLENT DETACHED COTTAGE**

To be offered for **SALE by AUCTION** by Messrs. TURNER, FLETCHER & ESSEX, at their **ESTATE SALE ROOM, PELHAM STREET, NOTTINGHAM**, on **WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1942, at 3 p.m. precisely.**

Solicitors: Messrs. MAPLES & MCCRAITH, 22, Low Pavement, Nottingham (Tel. 40147). Auctioneers: Messrs. TURNER, FLETCHER & ESSEX, Pelham Street, Nottingham (Tel. 43273).

*The price of the Particulars is 2s. per copy.*



Telegrams :  
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London."

# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone No. :  
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## ON THE EDGE OF THE CHILTERN

Watlington 2½ miles, Wallingford 8 miles, Thame 9 miles, Reading 15 miles, Henley-on-Thames 9 miles, Oxford 15 miles, and only 45 miles from London.

### THE BRIGHTWELL ESTATE

#### EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

26 bedrooms (easily reduced to 14 bedrooms), 5 reception rooms. Beautiful situation. Charming grounds and park with 40 Acres.

6 DAIRYING AND CORN GROWING FARMS OF 158 ACRES TO 316 ACRES. ACCOMMODATION LAND AND FEEDING MEADOWS. GROVE HOUSE (6 bedrooms), THE "LORD NELSON" (7 days' full licence), and 24 PICTURESQUE HALF-TIMBERED, THATCHED AND MODERN BRICK AND TILED COTTAGES. BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES AND WOODLANDS.

#### IN ALL ABOUT 1,672 ACRES

For SALE by AUCTION in LOTS, if not sold previously, by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., and HAMPTON & SONS, acting in conjunction, at the RANDOLPH HOTEL, OXFORD, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, at 2 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. TITLEY, PAVER-CROW & FEDDEN, 6, Princes Square, Harrogate. Land Agent: Mr. G. B. MONCK, F.S.I., Estate Office, Watlington, Oxon. Auctioneers: Messrs. HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, London, S.W.1; JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.



VACANT POSSESSION 29th SEPTEMBER, 1942

## LANGLEY, BUCKS

### CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE

Frequent bus service to Slough, 2 miles.

9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and 3 and 1 small reception rooms. Gardener's cottage. Electric light. Company's water. Telephone.

PRETTY GROUNDS, EXCELLENT VEGETABLE GARDENS ORCHARD AND 2 PADDOCKS. GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

#### IN ALL ABOUT 8 ACRES

#### FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE

Full particulars from: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (41,505)



TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

## HIGH HAMPSHIRE

Within 7 miles of Basingstoke. Bus service passes Entrance Drive.

### THE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT RESIDENCE

with 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, sitting hall, 3 reception rooms, modern offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT. STABLING FOR THREE. COWHOUSE, ETC. BEAUTIFUL GARDEN. 2 TENNIS COURTS. PARTLY WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN AND PASTURE.

#### IN ALL ABOUT 8 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (61,303)

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

## SOMERSET

Within easy reach of a main line station with express service to London.

On a bus route.

### DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE

with 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. GARAGE, STABLING AND GOOD OUTBUILDINGS. INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS AND PARKLAND.

#### IN ALL ABOUT 30 ACRES

Highly recommended by: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (72,656)



23, MOUNT STREET,  
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

## WILSON & CO.

Telephone:  
Grosvenor 1441.

### LOVELY PART OF HAMPSHIRE

Unspoilt country, easy reach Basingstoke.

**DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD HOUSE**, in excellent order and thoroughly up to date. 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception. Stabling. Garage. Charming gardens and pasture. **8 ACRES.**

**FOR SALE AT TEMPTING PRICE**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### FINEST POSITION IN SURREY

Magnificent views. 1 hour London.

**PERFECTLY APPOINTED HOUSE** with every comfort and convenience. 12 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception. Garages. 3 cottages. Finely timbered grounds and grassland. **40 ACRES.**

**FOR SALE, OR WOULD BE LET**

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### HIGH UP ABOVE HENLEY

With lovely views. 1 mile Station.

**CHARMING MODERN HOUSE** in 2 Acres of delightful gardens, with hard court. All modern equipment. Main services. 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception. Garage.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### EAST BERKSHIRE

Favourite district, handy for Reading, Ascot, Sunningdale, etc.

**MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER.** Beautifully appointed and in first-rate order. Main services. Central heating. 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception. Garage. 2 cottages. Lovely gardens and paddock.

**FOR SALE WITH 5 ACRES**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### WILTSHIRE

Just over 2 hours from London. High up amidst beautiful country.

**OLD-WORLD HOUSE OF SINGULAR CHARM.** Stone built and tiled. In lovely gardens of 2 ACRES. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception. Main electricity, etc. Stabling. Garage. Barn.

**ONLY 3,000 GNS. FREEHOLD**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### SUSSEX BORDER

Under an hour from London.

**LOVELY OLD HOUSE AND HOME FARM.** Fine old oak beams, etc. In first-rate order. Main services. 8 bedrooms (basins), 3 bathrooms, 3 reception. Modern farm buildings. 2 cottages.

**FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

5, MOUNT STREET,  
LONDON, W.1.

## CURTIS & HENSON

Telephones:  
Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).  
ESTABLISHED 1875.

### SURREY

Half an hour from London.



**EXCELLENTLY DESIGNED IN THE TUDOR STYLE.** 3 reception, 9 bed and dressing rooms (6 with h. & c.), 2 bathrooms, 2 staircases. Co.'s electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Garage. Tennis court. Orchard and kitchen garden.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

### WILTS

1/2 mile Dauntsey Station. Pleasantly and conveniently situated in the village with delightful views over Dauntsey Vale.

#### ORIGINAL STONE-BUILT HOUSE

WITH MULLIONED WINDOWS. DATED 1610.

ADDITIONAL QUEEN ANNE CONSTRUCTION IN RED BRICK, AND LARGE WINDOWS.

Large hall, 4 reception (with old oak beams), 6 bedrooms, bathroom.

Company's water. Electricity at drive gate.

Stabling, garage and outbuildings.

Timbered grounds with tennis court and lily pool, fruit trees and vegetable garden partly walled in red brick.

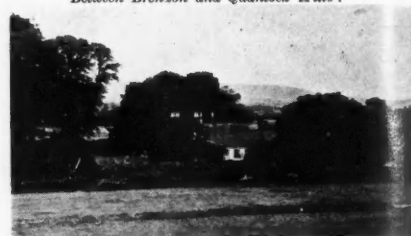
**1 ACRE**

**PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD**

Sole Agents: Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

### SOMERSET

Between Breton and Quantock Hills.



**TWO-STORY RESIDENCE WITH TUDOR PORTIONS**, secluded in matured grounds. Lounge, 4 reception, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Co.'s electricity. Excellent water. Modern drainage. Stabling. Garage and cottage. Specimen trees. Swimming pool. 2 tennis courts. Kitchen garden. **4 1/2 or 36 ACRES.**

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE.**

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

Tel.:  
OXFORD  
4637/8.

## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD & CHIPPING NORTON

Tel.:  
CHIPPING  
NORTON  
39

### ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY HOMES IN NORTH OXFORDSHIRE

Chipping Norton, 3 miles; Oxford, 18 miles.

**STONE BUILT** with Stone Slated Roof and Mullioned Windows. 3 sitting rooms, good domestic offices, 7 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electric light. Garage and buildings. Between **5/6 ACRES.**

**PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000.**

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

### SOMERSET

Dulcorton Station, 3 miles.

**EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE** occupying delightful position close to the moors, some 600 ft. up. 3/4 sitting rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electric light and water. Central heating. Stabling and garage. Garden, orchard and paddocks.

In all about **9 ACRES.**

**PRICE FREEHOLD £6,500.**

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**, within reasonably easy daily access of London, **MODERNISED HOUSE OF CHARACTER.** 5/7 bedrooms, 3/20 Acres. Up to **£5,000.**

Will owners please reply to: Mrs. B., c/o JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

### FOR AUCTION, AUGUST 26, 1942.

By Order of Trustees to close an Estate.

**WILTSHIRE.—THE UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD DAIRY, STOCK AND CORN FARM.** West Overton Farm, 4 miles from Marlborough and 10 miles from Devizes, intersected by the main Bath Road and the River Kennet. Modernised Farmhouse. Adequate buildings. 11 cottages. **768 ACRES** of productive land.

**LET ON A YEARLY TENANCY AT £665 p.a.**

Particulars and Plans from: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford; and LAVINGTON & HOOPER, Marlborough.

Occupying a lovely position on one of the prettiest reaches of the Thames, only 24 miles from London.

**PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RESIDENCE**, 400 ft. up. 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electric light and water. Central heating. Lodge. Garage, with flat. Delightful grounds, with private landing stage. In all **1 ACRE.**

**PRICE FREEHOLD £5,000.**

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

### WEST BERKSHIRE

On outskirts of market town, near the Downs.

**MODERN LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE.** 3 sitting rooms, sun room, 4/5 bedrooms, bathroom. All main services. Garage. **1 ACRE.**

**PRICE FREEHOLD £3,500.**

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

### SUNNINGHILL, ASCOT

Near village and omnibus route.



#### CHARMING SMALL HOUSE

6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, usual offices. Central heating throughout. Co.'s electricity, gas, water. Main drainage. 1 cottage. Garage. **2 ACRES.**

**FREEHOLD £6,500. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED**

Apply: Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, F.V.A., Sunninghill  
(Tel.: Ascot 818)

Under instructions from C. E. de Trafford, Esq.

### NEAR MARKET HARBOROUGH

In the fertile Welland Valley. 5 miles Market Harborough, 14 miles Rugby.

**THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE** known as HOTHORPE HALL ESTATE. Extending to **1,000 ACRES.** With a very considerable quantity of Fine Timber and comprising: The well-appointed Residence, of moderate size, with gardens and ground, stabling, buildings, 4 cottages and parklands. Let on Lease to Commander J. Alexander. **3 PRODUCTIVE AND WELL-EQUIPPED FARMS**, in the occupation of good tenants of long standing, at moderate rents. Rich accommodation lands and well-stocked woodlands. 10 cottages in Theddlingworth Village. **RENT ROLL £1,200 per annum.**

**JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK** will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in LOTS, at THE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION ROOMS, MARKET HARBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1942, at 3 p.m. Particulars, Plan and Conditions of Sale in due course from the Auctioneers, the Estate Offices, Rugby, and Messrs. FISHER SANDER & Co., Land Agents, 43, High Street, Market Harborough. Solicitors: Messrs. TAYLOR, KIRKMAN & MAINPRICE, 8, John Dalton Street, Manchester 2.

### CORNISH RIVIERA

**HISTORICAL RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE FOR SALE** NUCLEUS OF A RESIDENCE for reconstruction to individual taste.

IN A SUBLIME SETTING

of sub-tropical grounds of wondrous beauty and considerable horticultural merit.

FARM HOLDINGS, STEWARD'S HOUSE, GARDENER'S HOUSE, COTTAGE, 2 LODGES, DRIVES AND PARK LANDS.

**288 UP TO 890 ACRES** Producing **£1,200 p.a.**

All Mineral Rights included.

Full particulars of: RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., Exeter.





# JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1, TEL.: MAYFAIR 3316/7.  
CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel. 334). AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS AND YEOVIL.

*Of Historical Importance to Investors and Sportsmen*

## INVERNESS-SHIRE

A VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT AND EMINENT SPORTING PROPERTY

KNOWN AS

### THE ESTATES OF BALMACAAN AND ABRIACHAN

COMPRISING

A LARGE PART OF LOCH NESS, AND THE WHOLE OF THE HISTORICAL VALE OF GLEN URQUHART

#### RENOWNED AS THE MOST FERTILE VALLEY OF THE HIGHLANDS

*Only 15 miles from Inverness along a fine main road at the side of the Loch. Some of the most lovely scenery in the world, as mild as the Cornish Riviera and as colourful as the Swiss Lakes.*

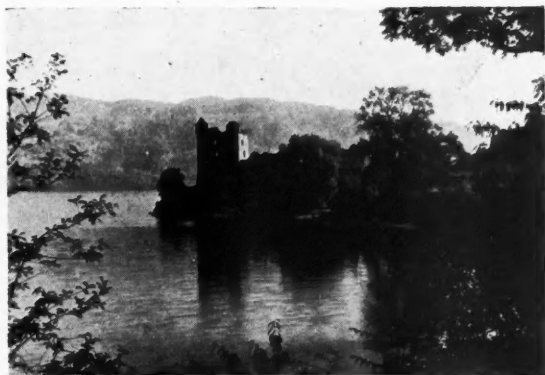
THE ESTATE EMBRACES THE WHOLE OF URQUHART BAY AND THE AGE-OLD CASTLE at STRONE POINT

It extends to approximately

**49,500 ACRES**

And produces an actual and estimated income of

**£5,700 A YEAR**, from the valuable Farms and Crofts



EXTENSIVE SHOOTING AND STALKING MOORS of ABRIACHAN, DRUMBUIE, LOCH LETTER AND BALMACAAN. FISHERIES IN MANY MILES OF THE RIVER ENRICK, LOCHS NESS, MEIKLE, LAIT AND MANY OTHERS, AND THE REMUNERATIVE FEES OF THE VILLAGES OF DRUMNADROCHIT, LEWISTON AND MILTON, and

#### BALMACAAN HOUSE

and policies, a detached, beautifully situated Residence, not too large, but well planned, and comprising: dining room, 2 drawing rooms, 11 bedrooms, dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, smoke room.

Domestic accommodation including servants' hall, housekeeper's room, etc.

To be offered for SALE BY AUCTION by Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF in conjunction with Messrs. R. C. KNIGHT and SONS. First as a whole and if not so sold then in TWO LOTS of approximately 17,500 and 32,000 ACRES respectively, unless sold previously by Private Treaty, at the STATION HOTEL, INVERNESS, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1942, at 2.30 p.m. (and not August 24, as previously advertised).

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply Solicitors: Messrs. STEEDMAN RAMAGE & Co., 6, Alva Street, Edinburgh (Tel. 22273); Messrs. KENNETH BROWN, BAKER, BAKER, Solicitors, Essex House, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds (Tele. 31269); Messrs. R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, Downing Street, Cambridge (Tele. 54233).

#### CHORLEY WOOD, HERTS

*South aspect. Few minutes station.*

*19 miles London.*



A CHARMING HALF-TIMBERED MODERN RESIDENCE  
Containing: 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (4 with fitted basins), dressing room with fitted basin (h. & c.), bathroom, games room converted into excellent flat.

Central heating throughout.  
All main services.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS.

Thatched summer-house. 2 loggias.

PLEASANT GROUNDS WITH

HARD TENNIS COURT,

KITCHEN GARDEN,

LAWNS, ETC.

1 ACRE

PRICE £5,500 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Particulars: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7.)

#### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR AUCTION IN SEPTEMBER (unless previously Sold).

#### THE DEAN AND CHAPTER FARM, CODRINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

GENTLEMAN'S PERFECTLY CHARACTERED FARMHOUSE

SUPERBLY MODERNISED  
having 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, etc.

FIRST-CLASS FARM BUILDINGS.  
2 NEW COTTAGES.



APPROXIMATELY 135 ACRES

Further particulars in future advertisements.  
JACKSON STOPS, Land Agents, Cirencester.

#### PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

*By direction of the Executors of the late C. F. Ryder, Esq.*

### SUFFOLK-CAMBRIDGE BORDERS

*Haverhill 4 miles, Newmarket 10 miles, Bury St. Edmunds 15 miles, Cambridge 20 miles.*

#### THE FINE AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

WELL KNOWN AS

### THE GREAT THURLOW HALL ESTATE

COMPRISING 70 FARMS AND SMALLHOLDINGS

(well equipped with Houses and Buildings)

260 COTTAGES AND ABOUT 1,000 ACRES OF WOODLANDS, CONTAINING A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF MARKETABLE TIMBER. The Farms include about 2,400 Acres of land in hand, with possession, easily lettable if desired, or the purchaser will be given the option of taking over the farm machinery and dead stock.

EXTENDING IN ALL TO ABOUT 11,300 ACRES (more or less) AND INCLUDING THE GREATER PART OF THE CHARMING VILLAGES OF GREAT THURLOW, LITTLE THURLOW, GREAT WRATTING AND WITHERSFIELD.

The Entire Property will first be offered as a whole and if not so sold the CENTRAL BLOCK OF ABOUT 8,150 ACRES will be offered in ONE LOT only, and the outlying parcels individually.

For SALE BY AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) at an early date by: Messrs. BIDWELL & SONS, Head Office, 2, King's Parade, Cambridge; and Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Head Office, 8, Hanover Street, W.1; Bridge Street, Northampton; Leeds and Cirencester.

Solicitors: Messrs. ELLISON & Co., 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge; Messrs. SIMPSON CURTIS & Co., 41, Park Square, Leeds.

**BOURNEMOUTH:**  
**ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.**  
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**E. STODDART FOX, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.**  
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**FOX & SONS**  
**LAND AGENTS**  
**BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON**

**SOUTHAMPTON:**  
**ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.**  
**T. BRIAN COX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.**  
**BRIGHTON:**  
**A. KILVINGTON, F.A.L.P.A.**

## HAMPSHIRE AND SURREY BORDERS

*Only 31 miles from London.*

### TO BE SOLD

#### VALUABLE SMALL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE WITH VERY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

Containing 5 principal and 2 maids' bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, dining room, lounge, study, billiards room, hall, maids' sitting room, kitchen and offices.



For detailed particulars apply Fox & Sons, 44-52 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Central heating. Electricity and gas. Main drainage. Company's water. Wash basins (h. & c.) in principal bedrooms.

SECONDARY HOUSE, 2 PICTURESQUE COTTAGES, EXCELLENT FARM WITH AMPLE BUILDINGS IN GOOD REPAIR.

THE WHOLE EXTENDS TO AN AREA OF ABOUT

**150 ACRES**

## SOMERSET

COMMANDING SOME OF THE FINEST PANORAMIC VIEWS IN THE COUNTY. HUNTING WITH THE BLACKMORE VALE AND MISS GUEST'S HOUNDS.

### TO BE SOLD

#### A CHOICE SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE WITH ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT HOUSE

containing:

6 principal bedrooms (all with basins, h. & c. water supply, and 1 having bath), 3 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms, large room suitable for playroom or gymnasium, 4 other rooms, 3 reception rooms, music room, servants' hall, butler's bedroom, complete offices.



Particulars of Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

GOOD STABLING AND GARAGES. 2 EXCELLENT COTTAGES.

Electric lighting plant. Company's water. "Esse" cooker.

RADIATORS IN ALL PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS AND RECEPTION ROOMS.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with wide spreading lawns, herbaceous borders, hard tennis court, kitchen garden. Excellent pasture lands. The whole extending to an area of about

**35 ACRES**

## SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

WITHIN 300 YARDS OF THE SEA

### A VERY FINE FREEHOLD BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

Probably the only one of its kind on the South Coast. Erected regardless of cost and containing many unique features. The whole in beautiful order and ready for immediate occupation.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, planned with much thought and care.

### TO BE SOLD



This soundly-constructed Bungalow of unusual design built of the best materials, with glazed tile roof 4 bedrooms, bathroom, entrance hall, dining room, lounge and charming sun lounge, large kitchen and excellent offices.

Detached garage to accommodate 4 cars, with chauffeur's flat over, comprising 4 rooms, bathroom and kitchen. GARDEN SHED AND HEATED GREENHOUSE.

### ALL PUBLIC SERVICES

The GREAT FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY is the gardens and grounds. It would be difficult to appreciate their charm without inspection. Included are well-kept lawns, flower beds and borders, ornamental trees and shrubs, picturesque rock garden, rose pergola, hard tennis court and orchard; also productive kitchen garden. The whole extending to an area of about

**1 1/4 ACRES**

Cost £7,000 but £3,800 would be accepted for quick sale.

Full particulars of the Agents: Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

## PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

**FOX & SONS**, ESTATE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, WITH OFFICES IN BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON AND BRIGHTON, ARE PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE RENT COLLECTIONS IN EITHER OF THOSE DISTRICTS OR IN INTERMEDIATE AREAS. THEY HAVE ONE OF THE LARGEST PROPERTY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENTS IN THE PROVINCES AND THEY ACT FOR MANY WELL-KNOWN PROPERTY OWNERS, BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES. ALL CLIENTS RECEIVE DETAILED STATEMENTS AND PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

## DORSET

4 miles from Wimborne, 6 miles from Ringwood, 6 1/2 miles from Bournemouth. In a good residential district about 3/4 mile from an excellent 18-hole golf course.

### AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-CONSTRUCTED RESIDENCE

BUILT WITH THE BEST MATERIALS AND IN PERFECT CONDITION THROUGHOUT

5 bedrooms, boxroom, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, lounge hall, excellent domestic offices.

Garage for 2 cars, stabling, companies' gas, water and electricity.



For further particulars apply: Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

THE GARDEN AND GROUNDS EXTEND IN ALL TO ABOUT

**1 1/2 ACRES**

and are attractively timbered and inexpensive to maintain. They include ornamental and kitchen gardens, rose garden, rockeries and fish pond.

**PRICE £3,000 FREEHOLD**  
 (OR NEAR OFFER)

**FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH. (11 BRANCH OFFICES)**



ESTATE

HARRODS

OFFICES

'Phone: Kens. 1490.  
'Grams: "Estate,  
Harrods, London."

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE  
62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

West Byfleet,  
and Haslemere  
Offices.

## BEAUTIFUL DORKING DISTRICT

c.4

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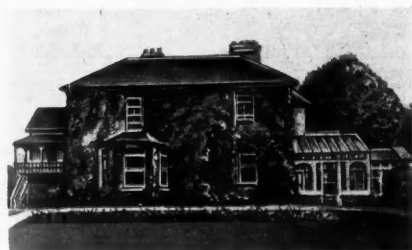
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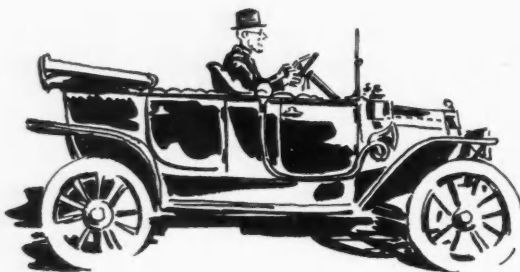
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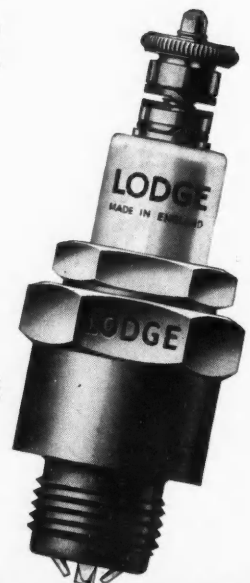
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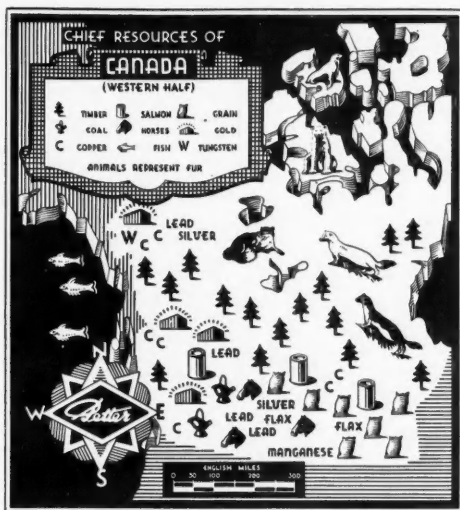
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# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCII. No. 2379

AUGUST 21, 1942



*Hartip*

LADY HERSEY WALDEGRAVE

Lady Hersey Waldegrave, who was married in 1940 to Commander the Hon. John Waldegrave, D.S.C., R.N., only son of Lord Radstock, is the second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Glasgow, and has a little daughter born last year. Lady Hersey is a member of the M.T.C.

## COUNTRY LIFE

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Telegrams: Country Life, London.  
Telephone: Temple Bar 7351

ADVERTISEMENTS AND  
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The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in COUNTRY LIFE should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

## YEOMAN'S LANDSCAPE

IT may be premature to call Lord Chief Justice Scott's Report on *Land Utilisation in Rural Areas* "A Charter for the Countryside," as Mr. L. F. Easterbrook does in his review of it on another page. Reports of Departmental Committees, and even of Royal Commissions, can be pigeon-holed. But there is no doubt that if its wisdom is incorporated into the policy of the Ministry of Works and Planning, the country as we know and love it is to be given a charter: not of "preservation"—the Report emphasises that it cannot be statically mummified, even should that be desired; it must be dynamically cultivated—but of the right to have its interests accorded equal weight with those of other claims upon this island's surface. Nor can there be much doubt that the Ministry which appointed the Committee will, in fact, take its advice. The Report is the outcome of one of the principal recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Industrial Population (the Barlow Report, published two years ago) which, while approving distribution in principle, required actual distribution to be controlled by a central planning authority, and meanwhile that research should be instituted by that authority (the new Ministry of Works and Planning) into the general, industrial, and agricultural implications of distribution. The present document, agreed with but one (and fundamentally dissentient) voice, is the first outcome of that recommendation. Its findings, for which readers of COUNTRY LIFE's recent enquiries *A Rural Charter*, *Green and Pleasant Land*, and *Land Control after the War*, will be to some extent prepared, are, very briefly, that the future prospects of agriculture, and the material and spiritual needs of the nation, are such that uncontrolled use of the land for other purposes must cease. That is the bedrock of the majority Report. The permanent change of open land to constructional use should not be allowed unless, after taking into consideration every element of national interest or value, economic, social, spiritual, æsthetic, whether measurable in figures of output or in degrees and kinds of human happiness, the deciding authority is satisfied that, on balance, it is in the national interest that any particular piece of land should be so used. An important recommendation is that this deciding authority should have ministerial status independent of "development" departments, i.e., the Ministries of Works, Agriculture, Transport, etc. This, if approved, would seem to involve a central planning commission, with a minister, separated from the Ministry of Works, presiding over a standing committee of other ministers concerned.

## THE ECONOMIST'S VIEW

NOT the least valuable part of the Report is the picture of what the country may expect if commercial economics are given their head. This is contained in Professor Dennison's Minority (of one) Report. He believes in an agriculture smaller than before the war; and fathers on the Majority a wish to maintain a large traditional agriculture in order to preserve a certain type of scenery. The landscape of the future implied by him is limited areas of dairy and fruit farms surrounded by expanses of rough grazings (or tumble-down scrub) and "new constructions so ordered as to give the best possible conditions to those who are to live in the new communities." It is assumed, of course, that a large export trade will facilitate the import of cheap food. The views on agricultural policy actually expressed in the Majority Report are extremely guarded, presumably because the conduct of the Ministry of Agriculture was taken as outside the terms of reference; and there is no suggestion that amenity is the determining factor for maintaining a "large agriculture." On the matter of agriculture, however, the Committee appears to have heard much expert evidence, forming the view that a great improvement of both farms and farming is possible, provided that a wise long-term policy is pursued, in which case the economic bogey should cease to frighten a naturally anxious urban public. This is the answer to other doubting Thomases of English farming. If a sound long-term policy is continuously applied, subsidies should cease to be necessary, land should not go out of cultivation, the countryside should cease to be depopulated; and, whatever the type of farming evolved, we may be sure that the English soil and climate will maintain the unique beauty of what the Report aptly defines as "yeoman's landscape."

## PROTHALAMION FOR WILLIE AND MAIRI

THE moon rides up the sky, towing the waters  
along  
As we all are towed by our hearts to the bonny  
beat of a song.  
From secret deeps to shoals, the herring follow the  
tide,  
And love is over us all, and the bridegroom turns  
to the bride.  
The sun strikes warm with March and the petals  
stretch from the bud.  
The heart spreads as a rose does, and the liking  
spreads with a flood;  
The garden waits for the sun, steady since Spring  
began,  
And love is over us all, and the bride waits for  
her man.  
Oh, twine the net for the herring with peach and  
lily and rose,  
Where Carradale waters babble and the wind of  
Carradale blows.  
The heart goes with the wind, and names are  
turned to a tale,  
And love is over us all, to-day in Carradale.

NAOMI MITCHISON.

## HOUSE-BUILDING IN WAR-TIME

MR ERNEST BROWN'S declaration to the London Master Builders' Association that he has "not given up the hope of resuming house-building even during the war" may be of considerable importance if he is allowed to have his way. One of the chief troubles envisaged by the building trades as the result of the war-time collapse of the industry and the diversion of labour to other employment has been a complete dearth of trained employees after the war. It would be necessary for the Ministry of Health to keep constant watch over the standard of such building as took place; and planned reconstruction must not be complicated by sporadic building now. But the whole process and organisation of building is due for overhaul. Why this is needed, and the results that should be obtained, will be the subject of forthcoming enquiry in these pages. Meanwhile, though building for training obviously

has great use, it had better be adaptable or non-permanent in character in view of the uncertainty of so many factors.

## THE SLIMMER MALGRES LUI

WHENEVER two or three are gathered together there are to-day heard boastful little comparisons as to the number of pounds or even stones lost. That we are growing slimmer is one of the few entirely satisfactory features of war-time. Moreover, Lord Woolton has told us in a paternal and reassuring manner not to worry about the vanished pounds creeping back again unawares. He says boldly that we cannot get fat on the diet of his providing, and that the Government is looking after our figures for us, not only by rationing but by taking away our petrol so that we needs must walk. Now the Minister of Fuel has taken a hand in this ascetic game by urging us not to use the lift but to walk upstairs. This is a severe test, for while there can be much pleasure in an honest heel and toe walk even in a street, there is very little in toiling up eternal flights of steps. The Eton boy in his first half dashes enthusiastically up the Hundred Steps at Windsor Castle, but as he grows more sophisticated he prefers some other route. So we may set out to climb to the third floor with the agility of a young chamois, but we are a little hot and aching in the legs by the time we reach it. Nevertheless it is one of the least things we can do and we do it. There are said to be those who put their consciences to sleep by taking the lift to the fourth or fifth floor and then walking down again to the third. Shall we emulate such base creatures? Perish the thought!

## A SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF DRAINAGE

THE literature of field drainage is singularly scanty and there are few modern books dealing with first principles at the disposal of those who have, in these days of general reclamation, been called upon to supervise the work. Many advertisements have appeared in the Press asking for persons skilled or trained in the business of cleaning and regrading watercourses, able to estimate costs and competent to carry out surveys and prepare schemes. There has certainly been little opportunity for many persons to acquire such technical experience since the last war ended, and to many who in one way or another are now involved in this vital business, Mr. H. H. Nicholson's *Principles of Field Drainage* (12s. 6d.) just issued by the Cambridge University Press, will be almost invaluable. Mr. Nicholson, who is lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry at Cambridge, has made a special study of field drainage problems and since the beginning of the war has been working in close co-operation with War Agricultural Executive officials and farmers engaged in solving them in the field. His sound scientific belief is that the more complete the appreciation of any situation is the more effective are likely to be the measures taken to meet it. Hence the stress he lays on the fundamental elements of soil science in their relation to all those factors which are influenced by drainage. Mr. Nicholson's opinion is that the two chief directions in which a prodigious effort is now required are the reconditioning of field ditches and the drainage of heavy land. Too little attention is paid at present, he says, to the possibilities of extending mole-draining in conjunction with tile-draining over a much wider range of soils.

In our issue of July 31 we published a photograph of Miss Elizabeth Jardine, together with the statement that she had recently married Flying Officer Sharpley. We received this information from a usually reliable source, but we now learn that the wedding was unavoidably postponed at the last moment owing to the fact that Flying Officer Sharpley had to leave suddenly on foreign service. We wish to express our sincere apologies to Miss Jardine for any inconvenience this inaccurate report may have caused her.



# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

THE article in a July number of COUNTRY LIFE on a garden in Kenya, and illustrated by exceptional photographs, was no doubt of special interest to those readers who have spent much of their lives abroad, and who have endeavoured to create little corners of England in the waste places of the earth. It awakened many memories in my case as, like the author, I have been compelled to make no fewer than four gardens out of the sands of the desert. This is not so difficult as it sounds, for sand is a most excellent medium for profuse vegetation and blossom, given the necessary concomitants of water and manure.

The only thing about that lovely Kenya garden which worried me was the very attractive lily pool, which I knew must have constituted an efficient mosquito-breeding haunt unless Mr. Sharpe put in the right sort of small fish to cope with the larvæ of the insect. As an old hand in the country there is not much doubt that he did see to this side of the question immediately the pond was made. The decorative gold fish is only a moderate antidote to mosquitoes, for he is naturally of an indolent, sun-basking nature, and his appetite is extremely genteel. For really good work one requires a small fish of the perch family, called the Bolti, which breeds in incredible numbers all day and every day, and is always hungry. It requires a most remarkable and active mosquito to avoid him.

IN connection with these wonderful little gardens which some British exiles create wherever they go I recall an amusing little poem by "H. B." which appeared in *Punch* some twelve years ago. As the episode related has occurred probably in every station in the East at some time or another, it will awaken memories of other days in the minds of the many *Quai Hais* who read COUNTRY LIFE and who find something in every number to remind them of times which seem now more pleasant than actually they were. Memory is so accommodating in this respect and, after the lapse of years, one recalls only the bright spots, and the discomforts and worries are forgotten.

The first verse runs:

*The Merediths at Sulya a year or two ago  
Made a pretty garden at the Judge's bungalow.  
Little Mrs. Meredith with her own hand  
Out of stark wilderness fashioned fairyland.*

The poem goes on to describe the various British flowers which were encouraged to flourish, and how the garden was a joy to everyone in the cantonment. Then the Merediths "went on pension," Mrs. Meredith transferred her energies to some ready-made garden at Cheltenham, and the new judge was MacAlastair, a bachelor, a Vandal and a Hun. He allowed the garden to go to waste, he discharged the trusted *malis*, the goats broke in to destroy everything, and the little bit of fairyland became an eyesore.

The last verse runs:

*Little Mrs. Meredith with her own hand  
Made beauty out of ugliness in this forsaken  
land,  
May she end in Paradise where gardens always  
grow,  
For MacAlastair—I know where he will  
go!*



Bertram Park

## SUMMER AFTERNOON: FITTLEWORTH IN SUSSEX

IRE'S fuel and food shortage these days goes to prove that the lot of a neutral in a world war is nearly as unpleasant as that of an actual participant. Ireland is extremely badly off for coal: I recall only two mines—one in County Wicklow and one at Castlecomer in County Kilkenny, neither of which produces very much. Peat (always turf in Ireland) exists in enormous quantities, and I have walked for miles after the elusive Irish grouse over mountain moors which were covered the whole length with a solid deposit several yards thick. In almost every part of the land it is to be found in profusion, varying from the hard black type, which is nearly as good as coal, to the lighter and looser deposits which the owners of good black bogs despise.

There is nothing wrong with the right sort of peat as a fuel, and in Galway I have seen huge kitchen ranges which burn it and work most efficiently. The drawback to peat is that no economical method of cutting, stacking and drying has yet been discovered, and everything must be done by hand. Then lastly, when the peat is ready to burn, the stacks are almost invariably in the centre of a wet bog, or the top of a mountain from which the turves can be transported only in small donkey-carts, in donkey-panniers, or on the human back.

THE food shortage may cause the Irish small farmer and agricultural worker to pay some attention to vegetables, which, as everyone conversant with the country knows, are treated with contempt on the western side of St. George's Channel. The carrot, shallot, broad bean and pea, which every tiny garden in England produces and which the English countrywoman regards as absolutely essential on the table, find no place in the Irishman's plot, and even the onion is rarely grown. His potatoes, which are admittedly far finer and better-flavoured than anything the English can produce, are regarded as being sufficient in every way, so that, if flour runs short and the Irishman's potato crop fails, he is in a bad way indeed, with nothing left but a giant cabbage.

DURING the last war Fate and the War Office combined saw fit to transfer to my unit an Irishman from the 10th (South Irish) Division who in ordinary times was a barrister in County Cork, and every man in the battalion was grateful to the organiser of human destinies and Whitehall in consequence. He was unfailingly cheerful in all circumstances, and had an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes. The best of them were usually connected with his discomfiture in court, and considering his quick brain and ready retorts it must have taken a superman to accomplish this.

One day he was defending a sailor, who in a drunken brawl in Cork city had committed some crime which placed him in the dock. The sergeant of constabulary had given evidence for the prosecution, and C— rose to cross-examine.

"Now, tell me, Sergeant," said he, "when you arrested the accused did ye warn him? Did ye make it quite plain to him that anything he said would be taken down—and altered—and then used as evidence against him?"

"Indeed I did, Mr. C—," said the sergeant. "I warned him just as clearly as I warned you two nights ago when I found you in Moriarty's after closing hours!"

After the war C— settled down for a time in the East to practise as a barrister, and one of the first cases he undertook was the appeal against his sentence of an Irish taxi-driver, who had run over a child by accident. As this was his second offence he had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. C— was in great oratorical form that morning, and he started off with a most moving address.

"My Lord," he said, "do not sentence this free-born son of Ireland to incarceration in a foreign land, far from his native soil and the mountains of his home. Fine him if you must. Fine him £5—fine him £10. Fine him £20 perhaps—£30—£40—"

"Mr. C—," said the judge gravely, "I must remind you that this is a court of law and not an auction-room."

HERE is a rather pathetic story of a shooting-dog and the resulting discomfiture of his owner. It concerns a springer spaniel who was, once upon a time, all that a sporting spaniel should be—a tireless worker, steady to feather and fur, and a first-class retriever. After four seasons, during which the spaniel acquitted himself nobly, Master was appointed to a new post with higher pay but with far more work; also, he married a wife and produced a family; and one way and another his new responsibilities were such that he had no time whatsoever for shooting. As there was in consequence no work for a sporting dog, the spaniel took on the job of nannie in the nursery—for which the kindly, accommodating nature of the breed fits them—and for two years the springer never heard a shot fired nor saw a bird fall.

Then at last the hard-working Benedict was persuaded to come out for a day walking up grouse, and was asked to bring with him his dog, whose retrieving fame had spread abroad. Out of the first covey which rose Master dropped a bird, but the old dog looked puzzled for a moment as if he had forgotten his piece. Then, being urged on, he raced forward, stopped by the fallen grouse, sat up and begged!

# A CHARTER FOR THE COUNTRYSIDE

## THE SCOTT COMMITTEE REPORT ON LAND UTILISATION IN RURAL AREAS

By L. F. EASTERBROOK

**L**ORD CHIEF JUSTICE SCOTT'S Committee, appointed by Lord Reith in October, 1941, to consider the use of land in rural areas, has reported: and the Report is an historical document, in the best sense of that term. For never again, from this date onwards, will there be any excuse for the despoliation of one of the most fertile and most lovely countrysides in the world. If, in the future, we persist in imprisoning for ever our most productive acres under bricks and mortar and macadam; if we continue to let our villages decline into insanitary hells of crumbling hovels while we pile horror upon horror in riband development; if agriculture is still left the poor, importunate relation who only exists on sufferance, and we prostitute the land, the foundation of our existence, to the shaky theories of Victorian economists, or the whims of the factory-owner, or the greed of the land speculator and jerry-builder: well, we shall only have ourselves to blame. It would be on account of our blindness, our parsimony, our laziness and our utter lack of vision. For not only have we been warned by this Report. It gives us something far better than a warning. It shows us the way to build a new Britain transcending even those glories which the great land improvers of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries created. It is the Magna Carta of the countryside, the first blue-prints for a better world, and the Scott Committee have shown how it is within our grasp . . . now, if we will it. We can only ignore it at the cost of our eternal shame.

How is it that this Committee, with one exception (for there is a Minority Report by Professor S. R. Dennison, an economist), have arrived at such clear and wise decisions in so complex a matter as the use of our national land, that has such a diversity of demand upon it? The answer is, I think, that they have put first things first and taken a practical view all through. That view is based on the assumption that the primary purpose of land is to produce food for man and beast, and that houses and villages exist not merely to give the minimum of shelter to men and women in the hours when they are not working, but also to create centres where life is lived, happiness exists, and human kind can flourish and blossom forth in body, mind and spirit. These immortal values have been the guiding posts and they have led the Committee safely past the Scylla of the jejune and the pretty-pretty, and the Charybdis of meretricious economic theories that will pass into the junk-attic as surely as dawn follows sunset.

### THE DISSENTIENT ECONOMIST

The evidence presented to us (reads the Report) justifies the conclusion that there will be a continuance of the essentially mixed and varied but inter-related character of British farming, and that future changes will be in the nature of simplification of farm boundaries, field shapes and sizes, of gradual reorganisation according to the needs of mechanisation or of improved methods of husbandry, or in response to changing demands, rather than a complete change to entirely new types of farming such as some have envisaged.

This follows the enumeration of 17 different types of English farming that have evolved from natural local conditions and in some areas "have shown remarkable stability over long periods of years." Thus the Committee dismiss super-sized specialist farming by joint-stock companies and come down heavily on the side of mixed farming as the general background of our agriculture. This, so far as one can gather, is what chiefly worries Professor Dennison, together with highly technical considerations about the "productivity level" and the international exchange of goods. He fears the cost to the community of too much agriculture. His objections to the findings of the rest of the Committee appear to centre round a quaint phrase he has coined for the occasion—"traditional farming." He advocates "greater specialisation" rather than "traditional farming." But the only known "tradition" in

farming after at least 4,000 years' experience is that you cannot continue to grow the same things on the same land year after year without running into trouble. All attempts to break this tradition have ended in disaster. In America it is costing our transatlantic friends hundreds of millions of pounds to repair the damage from such an experiment. So it is surely a queer theory to be advocated by so ardent a Cerberus of the people's purse as the Professor seems to be. We cannot produce either corn or milk season after season from the same land without harming it, and so, even with dairy farming, "specialisation" means eventually less efficient milk production and sick soil. So, if "traditional farming" means anything at all, it points to an exactly opposite conclusion to that which Professor Dennison has drawn.

The Committee, with this one exception, therefore visualise no general change in the pattern of our countryside, whose beauties, as they point out, are mostly man-made. Without agriculture, Britain would quickly revert to thicket, scrub and bog, and so, apart from any other considerations, the cheapest way—the only way—to "preserve" the amenities of our national heritage for the benefit of all is to farm the land. But "preserve" is hardly the right word for so dynamic a process. Nothing is further from the spirit of the Report than turning all Britain outside the big towns into a kind of rural museum, kept up at the public expense. It must be a place where good life is created, and so the elements from which this life is produced must be alive and efficient. That means, among other things, a revival of village life and a reversal of the drift to the towns. It means also flexibility and readiness to absorb new ideas.

### DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY

Dispersal of industry to country districts is considered at length in this connection. Broadly speaking, this is not found to be very feasible. Many heavy industries are immobile and must remain in large urban concentrations, for such reasons as housing, proximity to a labour pool or to a large market or to the main arteries of commerce or trade. These considerations apply also to many industries that might be regarded as mobile, and even to those already linked to the countryside through their raw material—such as fruit or vegetable canneries, flax processing, and jam or sugar-beet factories. Nor is it considered even socially desirable that a big factory should remove itself to a purely agricultural district. Its many employees will depend entirely upon that factory for work, and if it temporarily closes down or goes on half-time, the result is disastrous. It swamps the life of the village and, by its demand for labour, throws the whole agricultural economy of the neighbourhood out of gear. In the end, it merely makes another industrial town, and the effect of this in pre-war days was a leap-frog process by which belt after belt of industrial buildings and housing sprawled over the surrounding countryside. But the Report does visualise the creation after the war of new industrial areas, of which some of the new war factories that have been built in the country might well become the nuclei. Each case, it is recommended, should be considered on its merits by a Central Planning Authority with the Service or Supply departments concerned, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Board of Trade. In general (the Report reads) we consider that unless the site is suitable for the development of a small town or a trading estate, the factory should be pulled down and the land rendered available for other purposes. . . . We recommend that the review should begin as soon as possible so that there may be no delay after the war, when immediate decisions will be needed.

It is also suggested that small factories, diversified in their nature, might be put in groups of four or five, with a minimum of say 200 to 300 employees (or 800 to 1,000 with their dependents), and sited in small country towns. But

when account is taken of their original numbers, together with the shops, cinemas, restaurants and other demands upon retail supply and general services that they would make, even an industrial exodus on so small a scale would have very considerable local reactions and clearly could not be imposed upon a village without that village ceasing to exist.

Extractive industries, mainly mining and quarrying, are more harmful to agriculture and the beauty of the countryside than almost any other. The iron-ore workings in the Midlands are a glaring instance.

We are clear (says the Report) that it is wrong in principle that any body or person should be allowed to work the land and leave it in a derelict condition. We therefore recommend that legislation should be passed imposing an obligation on all those who derive benefit from the working of land or minerals to restore that land for agricultural or afforestation purposes within a short specified time after the land has been worked out.

They point out that recent developments in the design and use of earth-moving machinery remove any insuperable difficulty in the way of this; and to prevent prospecting companies starting speculative ventures which may be wound up and leave no assets for land restoration, it is proposed that leave to prospect and develop be required and only granted if security is deposited to cover the cost of restoring the land. But where land has already been taken over by mining companies and compensation paid to the landowner, it would be unfair, say the Committee, for the company to bear the whole cost of restoration and an apportionment of cost would have to be made.

But one type of industry can never be unwelcome in the village, for it is part of village life itself. It is the craftsmen, such as the smiths, wheelwrights, hurdle-makers, farm carpenters and others, of whom the war has already revealed a serious shortage. New possibilities are opening for them. If the blacksmith, for example, is taught modern methods and provided with modern equipment, he can be invaluable in the maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery. Too easily has he let the tractor repair trade, natural successor to horse-shoeing, slip into the hands of the neighbouring garage. There is also another gleam on the horizon of the dark sky that has overhung the village craftsman for so long. The monotonous standardisation of so many of the goods we use is slowly awakening us again to the values of quality, design and individuality that come from the distinctive work of the craftsman's hands. Moreover, most of this work is non-perishable and can be made in slack times and stored against demand. The Committee recognise these values and recommend that the Rural Industries Bureau and the Women's Institutes be given adequate resources to encourage these crafts.

### BUILDING LAND

So much for industry in relation to the country. The Report visualises no wholesale exodus, for it shows that this is in the interests neither of the community nor of most of the factories nor of the villages. But it does provide for a certain amount of modest dispersal, for the building of new industrial centres and for planned control to see that the national interest remains paramount. But there is another direction in which urban needs impinge upon rural conditions, and have been impinging for a quarter of a century with anything but happy results. That is housing.

The population density of our towns is low compared with Continental standards. Our towns are all too conspicuous for their monotonous series of mean streets that have deteriorated into slums since the industrial revolution. It may be that we shall become more reconciled to re-building "upwards" instead of "outwards" and the slight tendency to provide flats for the working-classes become intensified. Should this happen, the surrounding countryside will be mainly affected by the need for



adequate access to it. But the tendency may be all the other way and our instinctive love of being self-contained and independent, and our love of the soil, may very well prompt a far greater demand for more separate houses with gardens. This is what has been happening, with disastrous results upon agriculture. The towns have usually taken the best agricultural land for their expanding housing requirements, for it is often flat and well drained, so easy to build upon, and this has led to bits being lopped off farms so that they become unworkable units.

The farmer has had to try to make his farming plans five or six years ahead with the prospect of a continuous but unknown shrinking in acreage; or, understandably enough, he has fallen to the temptation of land speculation and sold bits of his holding at values that are agriculturally fantastic. The Report recommends that there should be the closest collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture from the beginning in all town-planning schemes involving the use of agricultural land, and that the scheme

writers in the recent COUNTRY LIFE series of articles when it says: "After questioning those witnesses who did urge the necessity of State ownership, we are of the opinion that the reforms they suggest can be achieved by the adequate control of the land." Agricultural, land and soil classification surveys are recommended round each expanding urban area to direct building construction towards the less productive land, and tracts of good land in the neighbourhood kept for the dual purpose of open spaces and market gardens and allotments. Allotment-holders would thus be guaranteed the security of tenure that most so sadly lack. Town-dwellers would be encouraged to keep pigs and poultry and to continue those rural occupations that have been proved to have such remarkable social, economic and educational advantages in time of war.

#### VILLAGE HOUSING

These proposals for safeguarding the use of agricultural land are revolutionary, but none

priate authorities, and they are clearly uneasy about much of the new building that has taken place in villages. There has been a tendency to apply urban standards (it is a fact that, before the war, some inhabitants of village council cottages were forbidden to keep poultry!), with unnecessary reduction of the internal area. The Report advances two principles: (i) that acceptance of the lowest tender is not conducive to good building and low maintenance charges, and the cost of sounder and more desirable building need only be some 5 to 10 per cent. above that of inferior construction; (2) that revision of the present dimensional limits would produce cottages more adequate for their functions and more satisfactory in appearance. It points out that nearly all semi-detached houses are too tall in proportion to their length and depth, and a larger ground area would make the building longer in proportion to its height, providing the necessary cubic air-space without loss of beauty. There should be no difficulty about this in country districts. The Report



#### "THE COUNTRYSIDE CANNOT BE 'PRESERVED'; IT MUST BE FARMED"

"In addition to their functions of producing food and timber from the land, farmers and foresters are unconsciously the national landscape gardeners." A view of Kenilworth Castle which aptly illustrates a pregnant sentence in the Report

should be agreed upon by that Ministry before approval by the Central Planning Authority. Good agricultural land (says the Report) should not be alienated from its present use unless it can be clearly shown that it is on balance in the national interest that the change should be made. The same applies when the question relates to land which, though of indifferent quality, may be an essential part of a well-balanced farming unit. We attach real importance to the *onus of proof*, whether a decision is being reached in a matter of wide national importance, or in a purely local case. . . . We regard it as a matter of justice to the nation that the applicant be obliged to make out a good case. . . . that the onus of proof should apply to agricultural and forestal land. Nationalisation of the land was not considered to be within the terms of reference, but it is recommended that a change from private to public ownership would still leave the necessity for the planning and development recommended. The Report endorses the opinion of most of the

too drastic. They err, if at all, on the side of lenience towards local authorities, who are always anxious to create "rateable value." But whatever may be the extent to which towns overflow into the country, there can be no doubt that an immense reconstructional programme will be required for purely village needs. This is an essential pre-requisite of a flourishing agriculture, for men and women simply will not enter an industry where living standards are so far below those of the towns. Rural housing is gravely inadequate, both in quantity and quality. There are thousands of rural hovels comparable with the worst tenement dwellings in the urban slums, and drastic and urgent action is required. The Committee fully recognise this need, and the need for such necessities of modern civilised life as electricity, gas, tap water and sewage systems. They call for an investigation of all rural dwellings by the appro-

makes the practical suggestion that women be appointed members of all Housing Committees, especially with a view to making the internal design of cottages more adequate for practical needs. On the thorny question of tied cottages, the Report takes the sensible view that they are highly undesirable socially, but that the farmer must be able to house his men, especially his stockmen. The answer to the tied cottage is to have sufficient cottages in the village that are un-tied.

The country town or village is a closely knit group, in the English tradition. It is well that it should be so. It symbolises the socially co-operative basis of life which the village should be able to offer, and the Committee strongly favour the maintenance of this tradition. Villages, says the Report, should be of the "enclosed" rather than the "roadside" type. The villages should be situated round a green, or a



series of greens, in a pattern capable of natural expansion: the community buildings, the church, the school, the institutes, the inn, occupying important positions, with the houses ranged about them. A village plan, as well as a town plan, should have a carefully ordered shape, and may very well have some degree of formality.

Planning schemes, therefore, should be designed to direct all new settlers into country towns and villages, except where they can show some very good reason for being housed in the open countryside. Modern villages, it is wisely said, should not be made to imitate the quaintness of the old, but to perform their modern functions in a frankly modern way. Those formally planned in the eighteenth century, that sit so happily in the countryside to-day, are evidence that we need not fear spoliation by being

as cheaply as in the towns, and without increasing the burden on the towns, by reorganisation of the distributive side of the industry. The Electricity Commissioners, it is proposed, should be asked to prepare such a scheme. "We view with approbation," say the Committee, "the growing improvement in gas distribution and the development of local gas grids. We believe the considerable extension of gas to villages is possible, probable and desirable. We recommend that gas should be brought under national planning control." Provision of a piped water supply is described as "an essential service in every village and on every farm and a desideratum in every dwelling," but it is pointed out that provision to villages does not necessarily involve the linking up with a large

they combine the functions of club, village hall, theatre, library, canteen, clinic and adult education centre. All the powers needed to provide these centres exist throughout England and Wales, and the Committee consider that the part they have to play is so important that finance—the only bar—should not be allowed to stand in the way. Playing-fields for the whole village would be part of this centre.

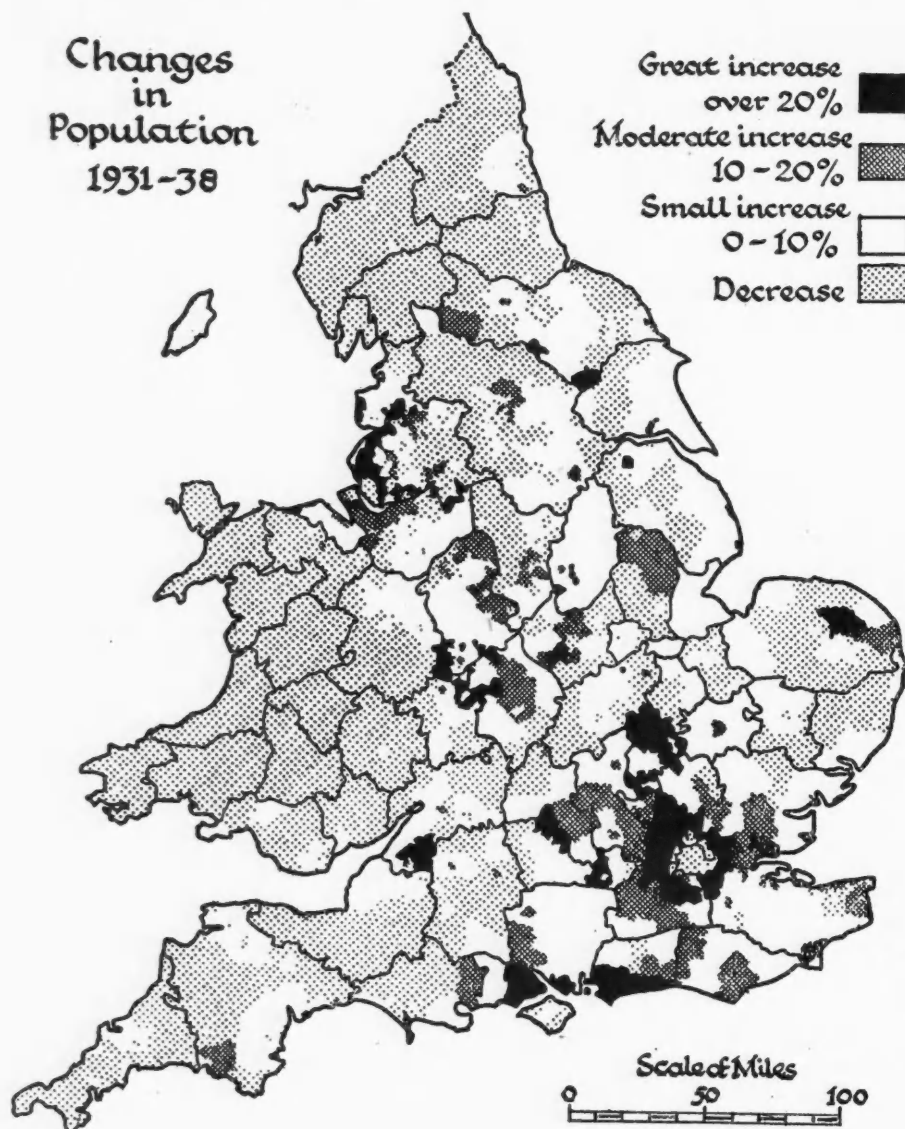
As regards forestry, it is recommended that the Forestry Commission be empowered to enforce the proper management of all woodland in the country, and it is pointed out that there is much low-grade land that would be better employed in the national interest if wooded. No suggestions are made for the agricultural control of the considerable area of non-afforested land that the Commission possesses. It is not suggested that forestry and agriculture be merged in one department. And although the Commission's policy of planting rectilinear plots of softwoods is defended, the case for mitigating the hard, mathematical outlines of such plots with fringes of hardwoods—which could be done so easily and attractively if the Forestry Commission were not frightened of being accused of "wasting" money on beauty—is not mentioned by the Report. The clumps of trees planted by the eighteenth-century land improvers and the trees by roadside and hedgerow probably play as large a part in making up the character of our countryside as any other factor. These are mentioned by the Report, but not with much determination. This is the only weak section of a masterly document.

#### THE NATIONAL INHERITANCE

Freer access to the country, "the heritage of all," is strongly recommended. But it would be controlled so as not to interfere with the proper use of land in the national interest. There should be an extension of visits, officially organised by the Board of Education, by parties of school-children to the country. A Footpaths Commission is recommended. It would be the statutory obligation of local authorities to keep in repair stiles and bridges over dykes. The old "coastguards' path," giving a right of way round the whole of our coastline, should be reopened, the Report states, and "hikers' highways," such as the proposed Pennine way, be created. National Parks are also recommended, and agriculture would continue to exist in them, although the Report is a trifle vague in dealing with this; also Nature Reservations, established separately from National Parks on account of considerations of prohibition of access. The extension of holidays with pay, the rise of farm wages and the establishment of National Parks are expected to cause an increasing demand for accommodation in the country. More youth hostels, holiday camps and holiday villages will have to be provided in the new Britain, more country hotels and restaurants, petrol stations, garages, week-end cottages, farm buildings, farm cottages and bus stations. All these are viewed with favour by the Committee, provided they are brought under proper planning control and fitted becomingly into the general pattern. There should be bold planning of new trunk roads, by-passing the villages, and the exemption of railways from planning control should cease.

This is the general picture of what could be done to save the national inheritance from the encroaching squalor, ugliness and chaos that is to-day our shame. The machinery for carrying it out would rest mainly upon a Central Planning Commission, whose duties would include research and enquiry; the initiation of schemes of national importance; the approval or rejection of plans submitted by local planning authorities and the translation of national policy into concrete terms of national planning. It is recommended that there should be a clear division between planning and development—between formulating a national plan and carrying it out. Planning would be the concern of the Central Authority within the Government, development the concern of the separate Ministries.

Local planning, the Report states, must be compulsory and not permissive, and the primary local planning unit should be the county or county borough with its surrounding area.



CHANGES IN POPULATION, 1931-38

This map demonstrates very clearly the depopulation in the years preceding the present war of nearly all parts of rural England and Wales. With a few exceptions, all the great increases were in the broad central belt from South Lancashire to London and the south-east

original, provided we act honestly and imaginatively. New materials, new building technique, new colour and new character can, and should, be introduced into village architecture, for tradition is not a fixed and final thing. Many exciting things can be done with the new knowledge the building industry has acquired. They will only be ugly and awkward and vulgar if they are used without sympathy and without consideration for the colour and shape of the landscape and their general surroundings.

#### SOCIAL SERVICES

Impressive evidence was given as to the possibility of providing electricity in the country

supply system, since electric pumping should often make available local underground supplies. The need of adequate water supplies on farms is recognised, but in view of the fact that water laid on to the fields is a *sine qua non* of mixed arable farming and the ley system, one would have welcomed rather more detailed proposals as to how this can be planned and achieved. Water is the key to the full and proper utilisation of millions of acres of our upland farms.

Every village, the Report proposes, should have a social centre, and for the larger villages the Cambridgeshire Village Colleges are described as being "very near the ideal." In addition to the part used as a central school,

# IN A VILLAGE CHURCHYARD

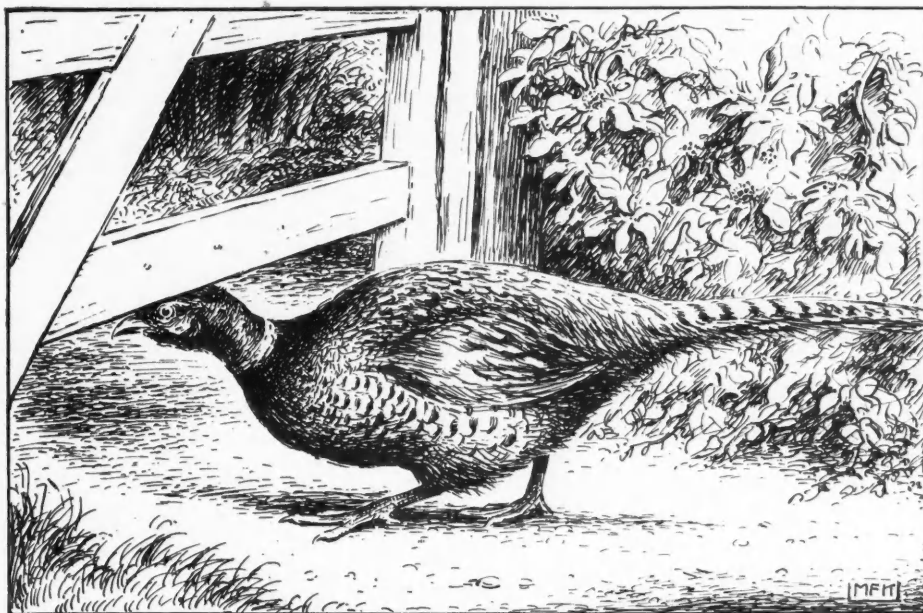
Written and Illustrated by  
M. FORSTER KNIGHT

A COUNTRY churchyard set high on a hill is—to me, at any rate—a cheerful place. Beloved of birds for its golden yews and tall elms—and it usually has both—it is rarely without music. In summer-time the grasshoppers straddling the warm stones shrill gaily on in the heat of the day when bird song ceases; and in the winter it is still a sanctuary and a place of peace. Field mice live close to the ivied walls, and sometimes a strong mole tunnels his way in and throws up red mounds of earth as if to show that he also can go where he pleases.

Game birds are rarely seen, except for a partridge or two harried by the guns of a shooting party, so it was with some surprise that I once saw a magnificent pheasant walking slowly over the grass mounds in the oldest part of a Warwickshire churchyard. I could see by his anxious expression and movements that he wanted to reach the small white gate which led into the vicarage garden. And in passing me—which he had to do to get there—he lifted his legs with the high, careful step that precedes the run of a frightened pheasant. Never have I seen his kind in such a perfect setting. All the glory of his bronze and green and gold was rich as an Indian painting against the ancient stones, rough with grey lichens. He went on and slipping under the gate, turned round to see if I was following, and then, satisfied that he was safe, walked, as one returning home, to the front door of the vicarage.

Later I heard his story from the vicar's wife. He was hatched in the garden near a fowls' run, and refused to go away with his semi-wild parents, growing up with the chickens and feeding with them; even in the breeding season he never left his friends and was rarely far from the house.

He had a fondness for the baker and would follow him up the drive for a crust of bread, coming out from the bushes when he heard the familiar sound of the van, and returning with the man to the gate. Of other



HE WENT INTO THE VICARAGE GARDEN TO LOOK FOR THE BAKER

people he was a little shy, and would fly off in the noisy fashion of pheasants when inquisitive beings drew too near for his liking.

Wild animals are not often seen in a churchyard, but one enchanting scene will always remain in my memory. I had been talking to an old gamekeeper about squirrels. The English red squirrel he had not seen for years, and his dislike of the grey squirrel was almost fanatical. "They're worse'n rats," he grumbled, and recounted their misdoings until I shared his indignation, and felt it was no bad thing that he had "finished 'em off in this district." "You won't see any of them round here," he said grimly, "I've seen to that." It was a keen frosty day, and I stood for a moment or two half-hidden by a large cross, knowing that birds take little notice of one in such a position, when I heard the unmistakable chatter and scold of grey squirrels nearby. Two pairs were playing in a large pollarded elm growing close to the churchyard wall, and their high spirits increased until they were rippling over the boughs with the almost ferocious energy common to the species.

Presently one leapt on to the wall, raced along it for a few yards and then down into the

grass among mossy urns and stones. He was immediately chased by the others and they began a game of "follow my leader" that left one breathless.

There were only four, yet the place seemed alive with goblin-like creatures, flickering in and out of white and grey crosses—whisking thick tails under the lethargic gaze of marble angels—swinging from rusty iron chains—skipping over bunches of half-dead chrysanthemums—stopping for a moment on some small pathetic mound, or examining curiously the sugar-like chippings on a larger grave.

Suddenly the leader was back again on the wall; two of the grey sprites followed him home, and they all threw themselves into the wide arms of the elm, to fall asleep in the hasty manner of squirrels, for though I waited some time I did not see them again. The fourth squirrel, having missed the others while burying some trifle, explored another elm near me. He climbed rapidly to the top boughs and stopped only when he was within a yard of a jackdaw, which had been watching the mad games below with concentrated interest.

For a moment they looked at each other warily; then the squirrel scolded and moved up the bough. I raised a pair of opera glasses (doing duty for the field variety) the better to note their expressions. It was delightful to watch the two of them—the pert, inquisitive squirrel jerking closer and closer—the jackdaw edging away, his dark petticoats tucked up, his body snaky thin, and his keen eye steely grey with cunning and caution.

The squirrel forced him back till I thought the frail bough would snap, and suddenly the daw's nerve left him and with a sharp protesting "Jack," he sprang away and planed off. Delighted at having had his mischievous will, the squirrel returned to the wall and sped along it like a puff of smoke until he reached the tree where his companion slept, when he jumped to the boughs and was seen no more.

Reminded of the keeper by the barking of his dogs, it amused me to think he was no doubt sitting by his blazing wood fire, smoking his short pipe and congratulating himself that he'd cleared the district of "those durned furriners," the grey squirrels.



"I WAS DELIGHTFUL TO WATCH THE PERT, INQUISITIVE SQUIRREL JERKING CLOSER AND THE JACKDAW EDGING AWAY"



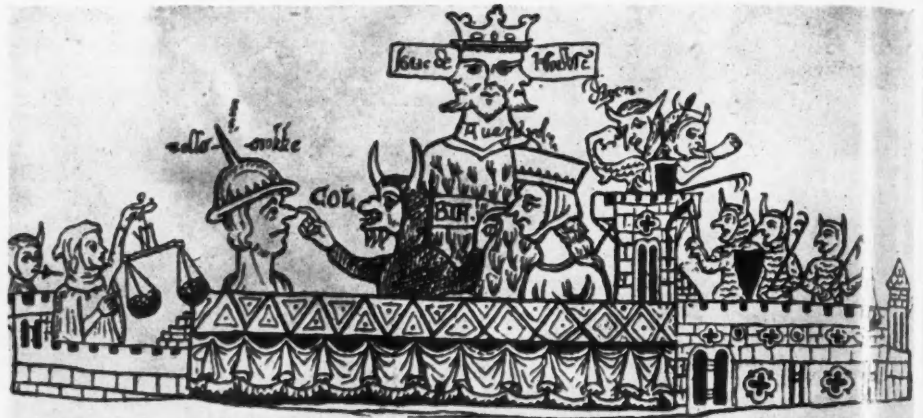
# THE NORMAN HOUSE IN NORWICH AND THE "MUSIC HOUSE"

Written and Illustrated by W. BUSTON

THE ancient city of Norwich contains one of those rare survivals, a Norman dwelling house, which is also one of the few mediæval Jews' houses remaining in a recognisable state of preservation. The Norwich Jewry was in the Norman quarter of Mancroft, but one, Moses, a wealthy Jew, built a house in Conesford in the time of William Rufus, according to a tradition which is generally accepted. He left his "capital message" to his son Abraham, who, in turn, bequeathed it to his son Isaac. Through the latter the house became known as Isaac's Hall. Of the three reputed Jew owners, Isaac was the most noteworthy and he was undoubtedly a real character. In the Public Record Office is a thirteenth-century cartoon concerning the Norwich Jews, in which "Isaac de Norvic" is the central figure, having a three-faced head. He is crowned, wears a pointed beard and is by no means ill-favoured. Below him is a horned devil with arms outstretched and forefingers touching the noses of a man and woman on his right and left respectively; while other horned figures appear to be engaged in attack and defence of a little battlemented castle. The meaning of it is obscure, but of the dignity and importance of Isaac there can be no question.

On Isaac's death the Norman house was seized by King John, who probably appropriated also the accumulated wealth of the Jewish family. The house was next escheated to Henry III, and afterwards a succession of owners held it, among whom were Alan de Freston, Archdeacon of Norfolk (1290) and William Yelverton, Esquire (1474). From the Yelvertons it went to the Pastons (where tradition passes into history) and then to the Cokes.

Constructed on the simple plan of other surviving Norman town houses such as the Jews' Houses at Lincoln and Bury St. Edmunds, the house was an oblong, with massive walls, a raised entrance by stairway on the south, while on the ground level were cellars of great strength wherein the Jews stored their wealth. Jews, protected by the Crown, alone possessed much wealth in currency, which explains the



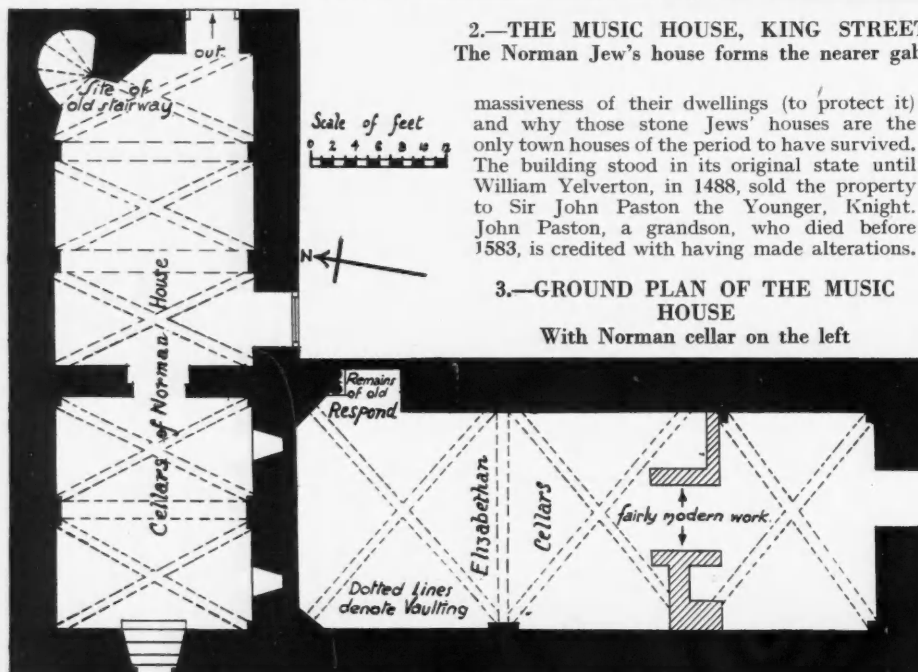
1.—THREE-FACED ISAAC THE JEW IS "KING" OF NORWICH IN THIS THIRTEENTH-CENTURY CARTOON



2.—THE MUSIC HOUSE, KING STREET  
The Norman Jew's house forms the nearer gable

massiveness of their dwellings (to protect it) and why those stone Jews' houses are the only town houses of the period to have survived. The building stood in its original state until William Yelverton, in 1488, sold the property to Sir John Paston the Younger, Knight. John Paston, a grandson, who died before 1583, is credited with having made alterations.

3.—GROUND PLAN OF THE MUSIC HOUSE  
With Norman cellar on the left



The main body of the building remained a lofty dining-hall, but he appears to have formed at its eastern end a buttery, with a "minstrels' gallery above its ceiling. The existing roof of single frame, braced rafter construction is probably also John Paston's work. At this time Isaac's Hall came to be known as Paston House, and for long afterwards this name included a later building which has its own individuality as the "Music House."

The block of buildings facing King Street consists now of three sections (Fig. 2). The plain gabled one on the north is the Norman house; the middle part, with large leaded windows and pediments over, is the Music House, which became an inn, thus named, and so remained until 1932. The third, or southern, part is somewhat more modern. There is no evidence as to who built the Music House, but it is said that it was part of the dowry of John Paston's daughter, Bridget Paston, when, after her father's death, she married Sir Edward Coke in 1583.

Coke became Recorder of Norwich in 1586, and it is generally believed that he resided in King Street when on duty in the city, until he became Recorder of London in 1592. It was probably he who built the Elizabethan part of the house between 1586 and 1592. Paston House remained in the Coke family until 1724, when it was released by Thomas Coke of Holkham (afterwards Lord Lovell and first Earl of Leicester) to Alderman George Gobbett, of Norwich. There is no record as to when the Music House received its name, but it was so known in 1740.

In the construction of the Tudor house flush with the Norman, the projecting south entrance of the latter had to be demolished, and both buildings were afterwards entered by the present doorway and steps. Fortunately, however, a respond of the old entrance was left, and it is a valuable piece of evidence as to the date of the early structure. Sir Charles Peers, when he inspected the property a few years ago was satisfied that the northern part was undoubtedly a Norman house.

At some time a floor was inserted to make two storeys of the old dining-hall. Its present ceiling is a renewal, made before the last war to accommodate, in the upper part under the rafters, Mr. Nugent Monck's Norwich Players. In the mediæval atmosphere of this top room the talented body of amateurs achieved a marked success. Altogether, the restoration is,



a public-spirited piece of work, reflecting credit on the present owners.

This brings us to the most fascinating and convincing part of the building: the cellars of the ancient house, which are believed to be the only ones of Norman date under any private house in Norwich. There are low-vaulted, Elizabethan arches under the Music House, but they are of slight interest when compared with the vaulting of the Jews' cellar adjoining. This latter was originally on ground level, but in the course of centuries (probably before Tudor times) the surface of King Street became raised, and the cellar floor is now some feet below street level. The stronghold—for such it was—comprises two sections. The western one is in two bays, divided by a flat arch rib, and each has semicircular ribs springing from low corbels, crossing in the vault. The two sections connect through a dividing wall by a stone-framed doorway, having a composite arched head: the inner, or eastern, arch being higher. The eastern section is vaulted in a plain fashion. In the north-east corner here was the newel stairway from the rooms above.

The remains of the Norman entrance already referred to are in the Elizabethan cellar (under the Music House), against the wall of the Jew's House (Fig. 4). It formed the lower part of one side of the raised entrance doorway approached by steps, such as

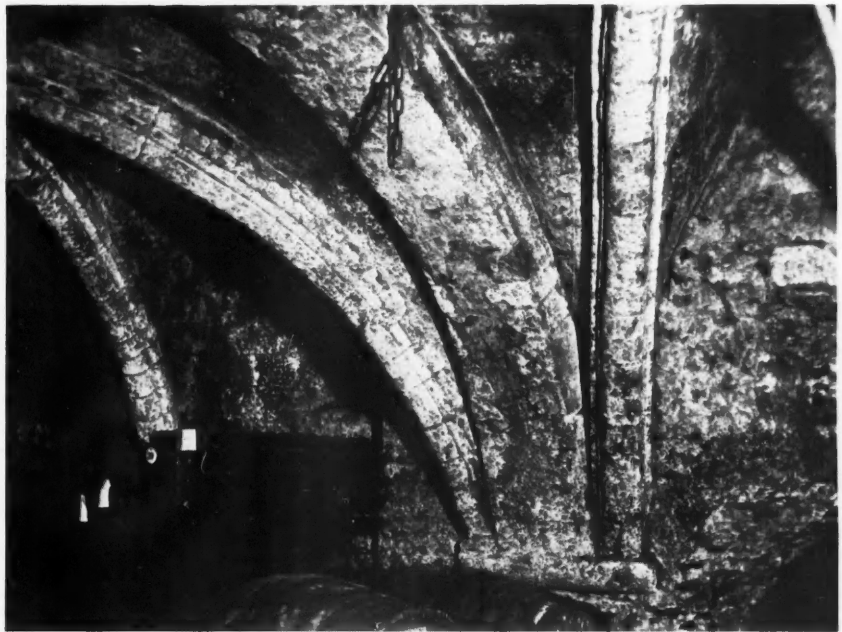


5.—THE PASTONS' DINING-HALL ON THE MAIN FLOOR OF THE NORMAN JEW'S HOUSE



4.—NORMAN PIER OF ISAAC THE JEW'S FRONT DOOR

It is in the cellar of the Tudor addition made by the Pastons



6.—THE NORMAN VAULT OF THE JEW'S HOUSE

was a customary feature of Norman castles and important houses. For four centuries it has been hidden away behind the spring of the arches in the Paston cellar. Its height, up to where it disappears in the vaulting, is 6ft. 3ins. and its basic measurements are 1ft. 6ins. by 2ft. 4ins. Its mouldings put the date of the Norman house at about 1175, in which case its builder was Isaac.

A piece of tangible evidence in the line of gabled frontages directly opposite the Elizabethan house connects the Paston family with this spot: a carved lintel of wood, 9ft. 6ins. long, above the entrance to the yard of the sixteenth-century Ship Inn, on which are the words "Princes In." The Pastons had two town houses in St. Peter Hungate, one being in a yard off Princes Street, and it is believed that when they built their new house, or inn, afterwards called Paston House, they removed the lintel from Princes Street and placed it opposite the new residence. The Music House seems to derive its name from the fact that the Norwich Waits met there for practice, and we may imagine them playing their hautbois and flagglets in the parlour or, perhaps, on the gallery at the east end of the ancient dining-hall afterwards used as a stage by the Norwich Players.



7.—THE ORIGINAL THEATRE OF THE NORWICH PLAYERS, IN THE TOP FLOOR OF THE NORMAN HOUSE



THE MAIN ENTRANCE FRONT FROM THE FORMAL WATER GARDEN

## OUBOROUGH, GODSTONE, SURREY

THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. J. V. RANK

*A garden rich in picturesque incident and detail, where the formal and the natural are happily combined*

IT is generally accepted that the successful designing of the ground around any house, whether large or small, depends primarily upon a happy union of academic principles with practical necessities, a blending of the artistic and the useful and the artificial and ornamental with the natural.

These, reinforced by the qualities of intimacy and simplicity, mark out the successful layout as distinct from the merely indifferent and haphazard arrangements so often seen. The type of garden which never fails to impress the visitor is one which is characterised by good planning and economy in the use of

space, a unified design with balance, symmetry and cohesion of all its integral parts and features and which, above all, expresses both the spirit of the site and the style of house which it adjoins and the personality of its owner. Just such a garden is that to be found at Ouborough, the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Rank, pleasantly situated in that charming stretch of wooded countryside between Godstone and Oxted.

Here we have an example of spacious planning on broad lines well suited to the form and nature of the site, yet rich in picturesque incident and intimate detail, achieved by the skilful division of the area into separate enclosures, each treated as an individual garden but so linked as to form one cohesive structure. The nature of the ground round the house provided the opportunity for fairly extensive formal gardening, of which Mrs. Rank, who has been largely responsible for the creation of the garden as it is to-day, was not slow to take advantage. Formalised treatments, varying in style and character, surround the house on three sides and each in its way serves to link the building with its surroundings.

The main, and perhaps most impressive, piece of formal planning is that on the south entrance front, where the general design roughly follows that of the letter T, the horizontal being represented by a scheme embracing double borders flanking a wide grass walk terminated at each end by appropriate features as focal points, and the vertical by a long, rectangular, yew-hedged enclosure leading to a formal paved garden and still another formal lay-out beyond. The whole scheme is somewhat reminiscent, on a miniature scale, of those formalised treatments which characterised gardening thought and development in the latter part of the seventeenth and early years of the eighteenth centuries, when the



THE VISTA DOWN THE LONG FORMAL WALK



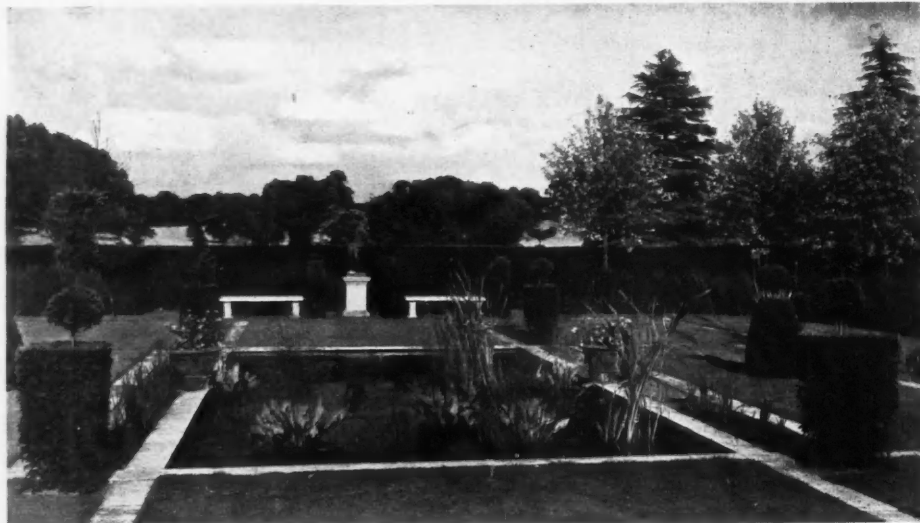


A VIEW OF THE HOUSE FROM THE SOUTH-EAST ACROSS THE DOUBLE BORDERS

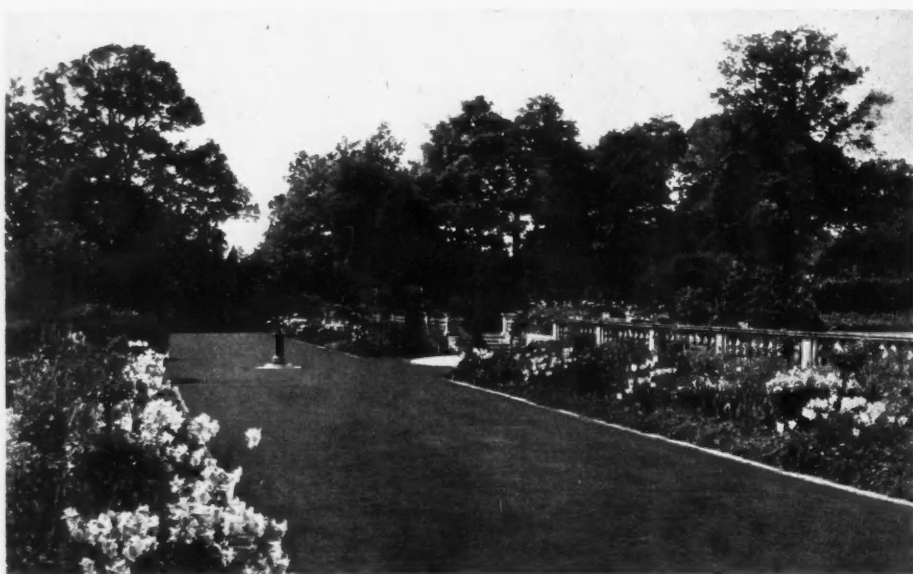


THE PAVED GARDEN AT THE END OF THE FORMAL WALK  
Regal lilies massed in four large corner beds provide the chief feature in the summer display





A SIMPLE AND ATTRACTIVE LAY-OUT. THE FORMAL WATER GARDEN



THE FORMAL TERRACE BELOW THE ENTRANCE FRONT, FLANKED BY WIDE BORDERS PLANTED FOR SUMMER EFFECT



THE ROCK AND WATER GARDEN. A NATURAL AND HARMONIOUS ASSOCIATION OF ROCK, WATER AND VEGETATION

garden began to spread away from the house and the desire for linking it to the landscape became more pronounced. There has been no mistake, however, of carrying formalism too far, but only a sufficient distance to fulfil its proper function as a transitional stage between the house and its environment. The same principle underlying the teachings of Le Notre and his school, the advocates and exponents of the alliance between enclosure and outlook, is followed here: that of allowing the main windows or door of the house to command long, direct vistas bounded by clipped hedges from the formal surround of terrace and parterre to the country beyond.

Two of the accompanying pictures show the impressive character of the vista along the level of grass and paving, broken in the middle by a canal enlarged in its centre to form a rectangular pool which serves, with its attendant topiary birds at each corner, to break the continuity of line and provide a feature of interest in the design. Spreading cushions of lowly growths—thymes, abrieties, pinks, campanulas, dwarf phlox and the rest—adorn the broad pavement inset in the grass, and the stone margins of the pool, the surface of which is starred with the sculptured blooms of water-lilies in high summer, while a narrow border below the enclosing clipped yew hedge, filled in normal times with scarlet tulips in the spring, followed by crimson antirrhinums in summer, provides a ribbon of brilliant colouring, setting off the whole scheme.

Beyond this lay-out, in the same axial line but sunk about 2 ft. below its level, is a square, formal paved garden with four large L-shaped beds surrounding an imposing earthenware jar draped with pink rambler roses, as a centre-piece. The beds at the time of our visit were planted with regal lilies set off to advantage by a groundwork of the charming grey-leaved *Veronica incana* and crimson begonias, a striking and picturesque colour combination, enhanced by the spreading mats of thymes and pinks, and the masses of catmint furnishing the paving and the surrounding brick retaining wall. Set in recesses in the yew hedge on each side are ornamental stone seats, while on the other axis, wrought-iron gates lead through to the long formal walk to the north and to another small formal lay-out to the south, in happier days gay with wallflowers and tulips in the spring and dahlias in summer, where a statue is placed, terminating the long direct vista from the house.

From the paved forecourt on the south front, flanked on each side by borders of polyantha roses interplanted with *Lilium regale*, a broad flight of shallow steps leads down to the double borders which extend the whole length of the house and beyond. These flank a wide grass walk terminated at its western end by a semicircular seat on a paved platform bowered in pink pearl rhododendrons, and on the east by a noble beech on the undulating lawn, with a sundial as a central feature. The borders are planted mainly for early and late summer effect. Delphiniums and phlox provide the backbone of the display and are well supported by a full cast of annuals, among which petunias, verbenas, zinnias, marigolds and antirrhinums are prominent.

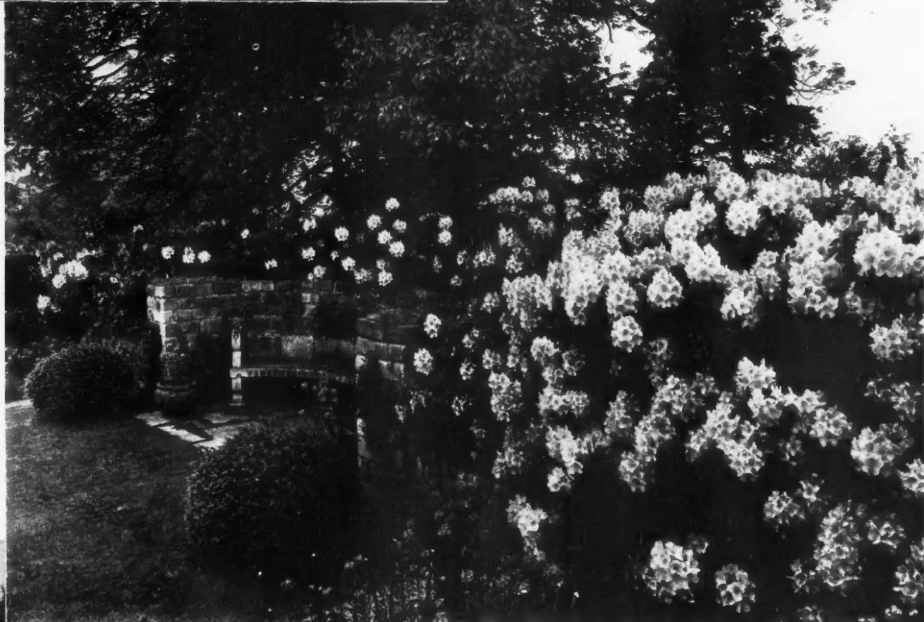
To the east of the house, across a level stretch of mown lawn, lies the rose garden planned on a geometrical pattern with the various beds surrounding a sundial set on a raised platform, as a central feature. Regal lilies are again used here with a generous hand, interplanted among the bush roses in the outer beds, and provide an attractive feature in high summer. From the rose garden, a wrought-iron gate leads to the swimming-pool on each side of the path to



**TULIP TIME. A CORNER OF THE ENCLOSED GARDEN TERMINATING THE VISTA DOWN THE LONG FORMAL WALK**

which are laid out small yew-hedged enclosed gardens, one devoted entirely to peonies, the other at the time of our visit, to a charming association of regal lilies and *Scabiosa caucasica*, with a groundwork of pansies.

Parallel to the rose garden is another formal scheme laid out on spacious lines embracing wide flower borders flanking a broad grass walk which ends in a formal pool garden planned on modern lines and furnished with different foliage plants and grasses which afford charming contrasts and variety in form and colouring. Borders filled with the purple *Salvia virgata nemorosa* and the rich orange *Lilium croceum*, an arresting



**FESTIVAL OF RHODODENDRON BLOSSOM. A PICTURESQUE GROUPING AT THE WESTERN END OF THE TERRACE BORDERS**



**THE PEONY GARDEN IN EARLY JUNE IN ITS FULL TIDE OF BEAUTY**

combination of colour tones, surround the pool garden which is framed in a setting of clipped yew backed by various ornamental flowering trees and conifers. On the other side of the rose garden is the lake, a wide stretch of water in a quiet and picturesque setting of grass and trees, enhanced here and there by plantings of decorative shrubs interplanted with lilies of various kinds.

Herbs have now taken the place of irises in a small hedged enclosure adjoining the house on the west side. Designed on the lines of a knot garden, the beds, arranged in an intricate pattern, are filled with a variety of herbs, including almost every sort and kind. Beyond the herb garden, natural gardening is allowed to come into its own. Here, on a sloping grass bank picturesquely set in a surround of ornamental shrubs and trees is a rock and water garden skilfully designed and no less well executed by Mr. R. W. Wallace, where rock, water and vegetation are united in perfect harmony. Bold masses of rocky outcrops provide an admirable background and an effective foil to a

restrained plant furnishing, which in turn enhances the form of the rocks and softens their severe lines. An attractive frame to the picture of rock and water is provided by the wide surrounding borders filled with a wealth of ornamental shrubs and trees, among which rhododendrons, both species and hybrids, and azaleas, are noteworthy. Japanese maples add to the splendour of the display in both spring and autumn when they are well supported by a full cast of the leading leaf-colouring autumnals, including all the best of the barberries, sumachs, and a host of other shrubs that end their season in a blaze of glory.

With rock and water, trees and shrubs, herbaceous flowers and roses, herbs, and vegetables so well grown in a well planned kitchen garden lying to the west of the pleasure garden, Ouborough embraces every aspect of modern landscape design and is a garden of which its owners may well be proud.

G. C. TAYLOR.





OYSTER CATCHERS ASSEMBLING ON AN ISLAND WHEN THE RISING TIDE HAS COVERED THE MUSSEL-BEDS IN THE ESTUARY

## SUMMER VISITORS TO THE ESTUARY

II—OYSTER CATCHERS, CURLEWS AND GODWITS

By S. BAYLISS SMITH

**T**HE tide is coming up fast, filling the channels and gutters, and advancing remorselessly over the mud-flats. Everywhere birds are on the wing, many of them making for that low hummock of rock away out in the estuary that alone will not be submerged by the oncoming tide—at least, that is the fervent hope of the bird-watcher in his tent over there, for should the wind lift the tide an extra couple of feet both he and his tent will receive a severe wetting. Oyster Catchers and large waders are the objects of the expedition. With any luck this very high tide should bring some of them within range of his camera.

Very soon, with a cacophany of yickering cries the Oyster Catchers begin to fly in from the sea. They form a long line on the edge of the lower rocks. What characteristic birds they are, with their splendidly pied plumage, fantastic bills and smouldering red eyes! A handful of non-breeding birds—gay bachelors by their behaviour—have been in the estuary all the spring, but now the breeding birds with their full-grown families have returned from the dunes, beaches and headlands of this westerly coast, and they are here in the estuary in their thousands.

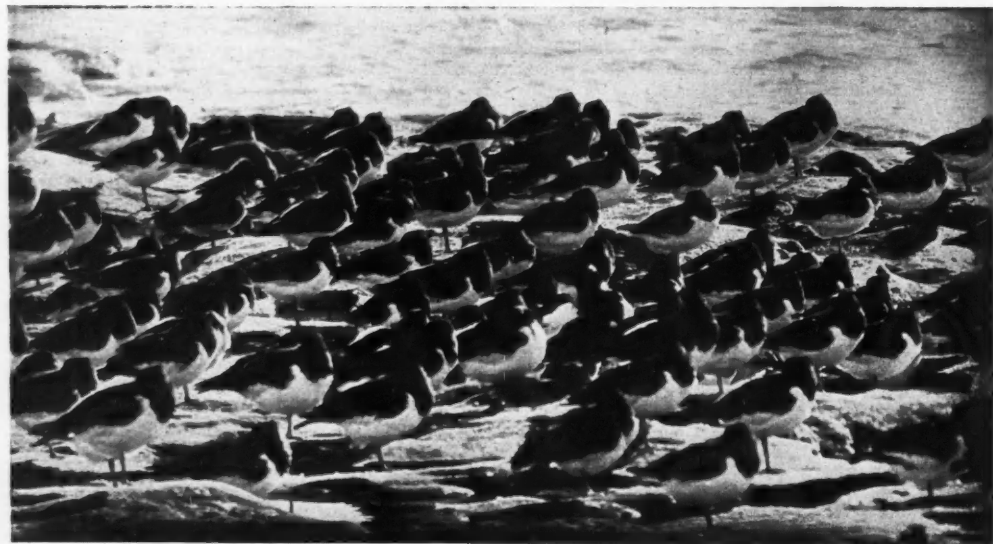
More and more flock in from the sea. The rising tide makes them pack together densely on the shelving rocks and brings them nearer and nearer to the camera. For a time all is bustle and movement. But soon they quieten down, and, in their orderly platoons and battalions, they stand at ease. The day is warm. The far-away mussel-beds are submerged and will remain so for some time to come. There is safety in numbers and they can afford to relax. Within a very few minutes they are asleep, bills tucked under scapulars, and white eyelids drawn across those fiery, watchful eyes.

Seen thus in repose the silent multitude harmonises in an unexpected way with the deeply-shadowed rock strata on which they are resting.

Their sleep is soon interrupted. Of a sudden a fierce, jarring clatter surges through the host. Quickly I peer through the small window-slit in my hide. To my astonishment they are all staring in the direction of my tent and swearing with an intensity

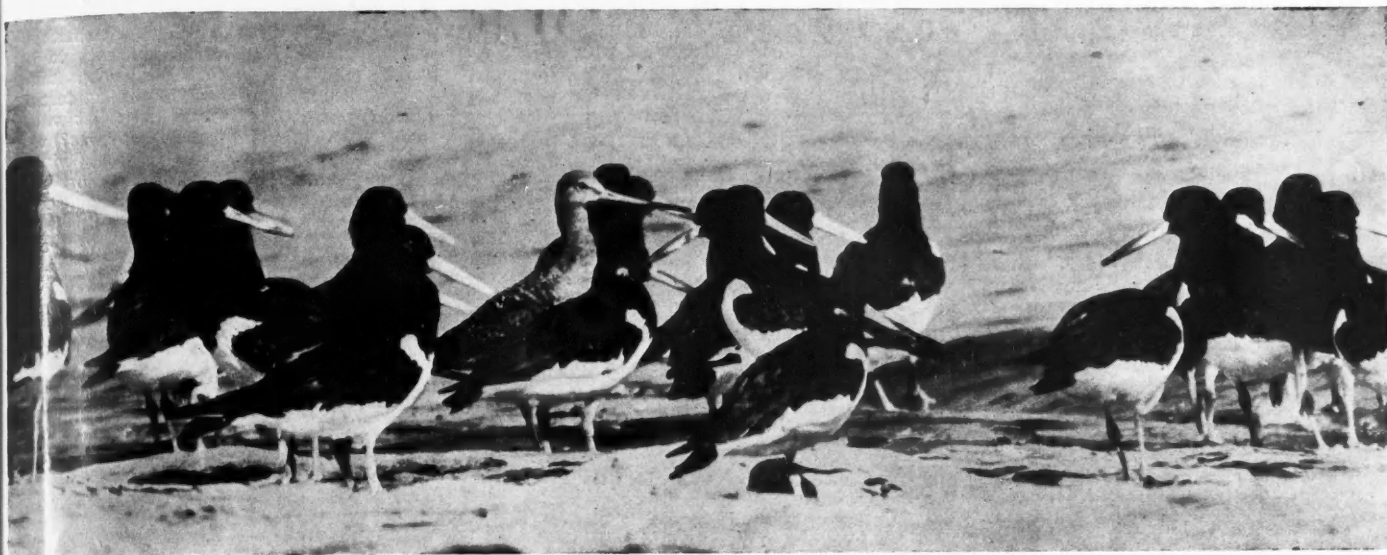


SOME WARY CURLEWS MINGLE WITH THE OYSTER CATCHERS



THE SLEEPING HOST HARMONISES REMARKABLY WITH THE DEEPLY-SHADOWED ROCKS





AN ADULT BAR-TAILED GODWIT FINDS CONGENIAL COMPANY AMONG THE OYSTER CATCHERS

that is quite disconcerting. Then, out of the corner of my eye I see a breath-taking spectacle. A little to the right of the hide and only six yards away, a male Peregrine Falcon stands facing the host, his wings hunched and every line of his compact body threatening murder and death. I fumble with the camera, swivel the lens in his direction, but—too late—away he flashes, and I miss the photograph of a lifetime.

The Oyster Catchers have not stirred. They know better than to take to the air with that winged terror in the vicinity. But they are thoroughly awake now, and ready for half an hour of social intercourse, and so from now onwards there is a constant stirring and changing of places. A small party of Curlews that have probably nested in the mountains just visible through the haze across the estuary arrived a short time ago. They alighted almost out of sight but have now moved, in company with some Oyster Catchers, sufficiently into view to enable a distant photograph to be taken.

There are, however, better things in store. The attention is suddenly arrested by the arrival of a tall, ruddy-plumaged wader with a bill nearly as long as a Curlew's, but straight or even slightly up-tilted. It is a Bar-tailed Godwit still in full breeding dress. It stands with the Oyster Catchers—an aristocrat in their midst. And now, with a nervous flutter of wings, there arrives quite near to the hide an immature bird of the same



AN IMMATURE BAR-TAILED GODWIT ALIGHTS AMONG THE OYSTER CATCHERS BUT IS SOON CHIVVIED AWAY



AS SOON AS THE TIDE BEGINS TO RECEDE, AWAY FLY THE OYSTER CATCHERS TO THE MUSSEL-BEDS

species with a very slender bill and greyish-brown plumage. It stays for a very short time. The Oyster Catchers barely tolerate this highly-strung youngster of the Godwit aristocracy. It is soon chivvied away. But how splendid it has been to have had this glimpse and to have secured these records of two passage migrants which, although not exactly rare birds on the coast, are very rarely seen at such close quarters. Possibly it was a parent and young that had travelled together from breeding-grounds in the Arctic far beyond the dwellings of man.

Now, see—the Oyster Catchers are becoming more and more restless. The tide has been going down for some time. It is time they were leaving. Away they go in parties, vociferous as ever, and, by the time the photographer has emerged from his tent and stretched his aching limbs, most of them are already well on their way to the mussel-beds where food in plenty awaits birds who have the sagacity, character and muscular strength that distinguishes these attractive Sea-pies.

# THE SEVENTEENTH HOLE

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

**T**HAT which comes very near, but not quite at, the end possesses in golf some peculiarly nerve-racking quality. The end is in sight, but there is yet one more river to cross, in which the golfer may come to abysmal grief. The third round in the Open Championship is always said to be the most testing; the semi-final in the Amateur used traditionally to produce mistakes of an agonising quality. So it is the last hole but one, the seventeenth, which has on many courses the most sinister reputation, and it is on that hole that architects lay out treasures of fiendish skill. Some years ago Mr. Tom Simpson and Mr. Newton Wethered in their architectural book chose the ideal golf course, and it is noteworthy that having surveyed all courses "from China to Peru" they included in their select eighteen no fewer than four seventeenth holes.

Their four came from St. Andrews, Prestwick, Walton Heath and Saunton respectively, and it was to the Saunton hole that they gave the highest honour by allotting it the penultimate place on their ideal course. Unless my wits have, in Mr. Peggotty's phrase, gone birds'-nesting, that hole has now become the sixteenth at Saunton, and this fate has certainly, to my eternal regret, befallen the grand old seventeenth at Walton Heath. It is true that the seventeenth at Prestwick, the famous Alps, was chosen on the principle that to play eighteen magnificent holes in a row was more than human nature could endure. So they decided to have "one thoroughly bad but amusing hole for the sake of variety and a brief interval of mental tranquillity," and paid the Alps this equivocal compliment. Certainly the hole has a blind second over a high hill and a hidden bunker beyond it on to a green of too acute slopes. It may be a bad one; but when I recall how in a championship I have waited, chafing to play my second, while my caddie points out the particular post on the hill-top over which I am to play, I cannot, however hard I try, connect the hole with any sort of "mental tranquillity."

Of course no seventeenth hole, though essentially mild, can produce peace of mind, not even when we are dormy two and the other fellow is in a bunker; but the greater the seventeenth, the greater the anguish. What then are the peculiar qualities of the greatest? They must demand skilful play, with but a small margin of error; they must hold possibilities of dire calamity, and they should, I more doubtfully suggest, contain a slight, very slight but still perceptible, element of luck. Their characters vary, according as we think of them in match or medal play. The Road hole at St. Andrews, for instance, is at its greatest and most terrible in score play. There is always a chance of disaster there, disaster ridiculous as well as ruinous. It is one of the few holes in the world at which it is possible to putt into a bunker, as Harold Hilton once did in his match against the American invader "Heinie" Schmidt. I do not think we are much more agitated by it in a match than by other penultimate holes. It is when we have a card in our pocket that it becomes beyond question the most unnerving hole in the world. As we tee our ball we are in one sense nearer than on other courses to a happy ending, because the last hole will be comparatively speaking child's play. Nothing but the burn or a stroke of apoplexy will then prevent our doing a good score. But the very fact that safety is so near makes the ordeal of this one remaining danger the more terrible.

I ventured to say that there should be just a little luck about a seventeenth. Even when we have played the shot as we intended, we should have doubts which cannot wholly be set at rest till we have reached the green and seen with our own eyes. Two seventeenth holes come to my mind, which I have often both watched and played in trying circumstances: that at Deal, inevitably suggesting desperate finishes in the

Halford Hewitt Cup, and that at Worplesden, full of memories of the Mixed Foursomes. I do not know that either is a very great one, and the Deal hole is perhaps too much on the lucky side, but they have this in common, that we are always hopeful that our ball has run round to the pin and fearful lest it has run clean over the green. I need scarcely add that with regard to our adversary's ball our hopes and fears change places. This happy result is produced in both cases by an upward slope in front of a rather narrow plateau green and a moderately Gadarene descent behind it.

One word I must here put in for a seventeenth, now long since passed away, which was, in the words before quoted, "thoroughly bad but amusing." This was the old one at Aberdovey which has been christened, though the name soon became obsolete, "The Crochan." The drive was a dramatic but easy one from a high tee; the length was, sure enough, "thoroughly bad," being that of a drive and a chip, and the chip was an entirely blind one into a hollow. In an ordinary game it was but mildly amusing, from the fact that the ball was apt to run round the bank and lie dead; but in a serious finish it was almost blood-curdling. Apart from the fact that you might fluff the chip into a sandbank, you always fancied that the enemy's ball would lie dead, whereas your own, contrary to the laws of God and man, would run through the green and sit impishly on the top of the bank. In short, you never could tell, and, however bad the hole, it did then produce the right and horrible sensation in the pit of the stomach.

Nearly all good courses have good seventeenth holes. There are exceptions, and at Rye, otherwise so noble a course, we have never quite succeeded, but it is an exception to prove the rule. Nearly all are good, but not all have the exactly poignant quality. At Sandwich for

instance the hole is really a fine one, but at that particular point in the course it lacks something, something which the old seventeenth in the punchbowl did possess, for all its obvious faults. At Muirfield the seventeenth is long, testing, difficult, but somehow not of the first water; neither to my mind is (or must I say was?) that at Prince's. Some courses—Ganton, Swinley, Aldeburgh are three of them—have short holes as the last but one, and they can be sufficiently destructive, but I do not think that this is the ideal position for a one-shot hole. A seventeenth which deserves a good word is on a course not usually regarded as dramatic, Mid Surrey. The seventeenth there, with its accurate tee shot between bunkers and its big second up to the long narrow green having a drop on either side, may not have beauty, but it has every other requisite. I shall always remember with thrill Padgham's glorious long iron shot straight past the pin in his final of the *News of the World* against Cotton in the first year of the war. And then he took three putts!

I have kept to the last the seventeenth which I think is just about the best of all. It is no reproach to Mr. Simpson and Mr. Wethered that they did not put it in their eclectic eighteen, because it did not then exist in its present form. This is the Royal at Hoylake. It used to be a fault of that most exacting links that the seventeenth was both dull and easy. Then the reformers carried the green farther on, and now of all holes in the world this one perhaps best justifies the hackneyed similitudes of the devil and the deep sea and Scylla and Charybdis. On the one side is the hard high road—out of bounds; on the other a deep bunker, and very strait is the way between them. It is true that the hole can be played to some extent in instalments, and that is perhaps a weakness, but to play the right shot there and bang the ball right home is to touch the stars. Hagen's second in the Championship of 1924, when he wanted two fours to beat Ernest Whitcombe—a full-blooded iron shot past the pin—will never fade from the memories of those who saw it. It was a wonderful shot to the seventeenth; an even more wonderful one to the seventy-first.

## A COTTAGE ON THE SANDS

By NEGLEY FARSON

**T**HERE is nothing but curlew between me and the sea. On the first night, when I saw about 50 of them against the late evening sky, I could hardly believe it. It was 11.15 with double summer time, 9.15 by our conventional time-spacing; and the curlew were coming home to their night shelter on the moorland. I was stirred, happily, by their wild, lonely cry. Some years ago, waiting for the sunset flight of ducks on the Blackwater, I asked the local who was with me behind the dyke why we ever shot curlew anyway; they were so fishy. It was a crime to kill this romantic bird. "Well, sir," he replied, "it's an honour to kill one—they are so clever."

They bring back to me the smell of marsh mud, and the excitement of my earliest shooting days on the marshes of New Jersey, which, down around False Egg Island, stretch 40 miles inland. And other days, or sunsets, farther up the Delaware River, where, with a few rail and reed birds in my gunning skiff, I had to row eight miles home against a four-mile ebb tide—hugging every contour of the shoreline to hold the slacker water.

### VISITORS FROM AFRICA

Staying with me now is one of the foremost bird authorities in the world. He spends most of his days on the sands, his glasses glued to his eyes, watching hawks spinning in the air over the long green headland that stretches out to sea to our left. Yesterday as we were eating our breakfast a family of whitethroats came in and sat on a low thorn bush that rises above the bracken which surrounds this lonely cottage. The bird man was excited by them. Glasses produced, we examined them minutely from about 40 ft. distance: father, mother, and little

fluffy baby. None of them was bigger than a sparrow.

"They are only summer visitors," said the bird man. "They fly to England from the Mediterranean and North Africa. They even go down as far as the Gold Coast. A few years ago a naturalist at Lake Chad saw a woman with a ring through her nose. The ring had the initials B.M. on it, and a number. He took the number—it was a marking ring, you know, of course. And when he reported it to the British Museum he was told that that ring had been put on a baby cuckoo by a schoolmaster at Windsor, nine months before the day on which the naturalist saw the woman with the ring through her nose. A native had shot the cuckoo with a bow and arrow on the edge of Lake Chad."

### THOUGHTS OF OTHER LANDS

The bird man is slightly deaf, so he cannot hear the curlews cry. That makes him sad. Yet he can whistle their call like any curlew. There are several birds which bear his name in Latin. And along the West Coast of Africa his name is an Open Sesame. He sits here by the sea, and thinks of other lands he has traversed in search of specimens. A modest man he is—I had known him five years before he told me how he discovered the blue chaffinch. That was in the Canaries.

Last night he spoke of ravens—stunning. How, during the mating season, they will do half-rolls in the air—and fly upside down. This is not done, he insisted, for any courtship, in a desire to show-off to attract the female. The ravens just do it from sheer exuberance.

That's a nice thought. In the forests of British Columbia I have watched pine grouse flirting. The female stands on a fallen tree, the



male strutting back and forth before her, like a Scot with his bagpipes. The comparison is strangely appropriate; for, to make that curious grunting sound, so much like two tree branches rubbing together in a wind, the male pine grouse blows out his neck, so that it balloons out in a pineapple formation on either side of his head. On my houseboat in the lee of Bald Mountain I had heard that peculiar *ungh-ungh-ungh* sound at nights, for two years. It was only in my second spring, when I chanced to be rowing silently close to shore, that I first saw what was making it.

I watched that love affair—and the hen looked so bored!—for over twenty minutes.

Henry Williamson was down here the other day, and told me about the peregrine falcons which have an eyrie out on the end of the point. This part of the world, it seems, was once famous for its falcons. Back around the time of Henry VIII, or before that, a falcon from Lundy was sold for £1,000. It was said to be the finest falcon in all Europe.

#### WAR ON FALCONS

They are killing the peregrine falcons to-day because they bring down the carrier pigeons from the R.A.F. coastal patrol. But they are very difficult to shoot, so it was decided to poison them. The first attempt was made by sending single pigeons up with a little sac of arsenic fixed under one wing. The falcons dropped down on the pigeons, struck, ate them; but they never touched the arsenic. Then the pigeons were smeared with arsenic-impregnated grease. This time the falcons died. "One fell here—one fell there," said Henry Williamson, pointing with his lean finger to the green and red hills of Devon. "They were found lying on

their backs, with their talons ready for fighting. Not dead yet. The minute they were given water to drink, they died."

I know one commander in a certain military unit who was torn by the choice. "I had orders," he told me, "to tell my men to shoot all peregrine falcons. But—I didn't tell them. I couldn't let the war destroy everything in this world."

#### LED BY A HONEY-BIRD

I find that there are two ways to watch birds. You can look *at* them, priding yourself on the fact that you know their Latin names, their dates and directions of migration, and so on. Or you can look *inside* them. You can try to put yourself in their place; to think what they are thinking. I should not want to do this with what I am sure is the dyspeptic mind of a sea-gull. But I caught myself doing it when I followed my first honey-bird in Tanganyika.

He was calling us from tree to tree, fluttering ahead of us—*tweet-tweet-tweet*. The black hunter, who was frowning thoughtfully, was debating how much of a good find of honey the little bird was leading us to. Was it worth it? For we had a few nasty streams, probably full of crocs., to wade through up to our arm-pits, if we wanted to oblige that little honey-bird. The contract, tacit, is that if the bird leads you to the honey, you gouge it out of the tree—and leave some for him.

"And if we don't?" I smilingly asked the black hunter.

"Big Master," he said seriously, "if you don't leave that bird some honey, next time he will lead you on to a sleeping rhino."

The tailpiece to this incident was three years later, when my convoy was caught in the Arctic ice, three days out of Murmansk. We

had already lost one ship from dive-bombing. Now the convoy tried to move around the ice-field, while two destroyers—in a silence that was sinister—tried to find a lane through the barrier. While we were stymied like this, the alarm bells clanged in our ship. We already had our Mae Wests on; all we had to do now was to put on our protective coats, heavy boots, and warm gloves.

And while we were waiting for whatever it was, a Junkers 88 came out from the coast of Finland and circled around the convoy. "He's talking to shore," said our "bunting-tosser," the senior signalman; "he's telling the Petsamo submarines where we are. I've never felt so helpless in me—life!"

#### "WE WERE THE HONEY"

Neither had I. But, to cheer us both up, I told the "bunting tosser" about the honey-bird; this was the reverse side of the process. We were the honey! He laughed. At 12.35 that night, when there was no night but just a smouldering red line of sunken sun along the Arctic horizon, I watched one ship get a torpedo. It went down in eight minutes. Twenty minutes later I was looking directly at the ship next behind in the lane beside us. The torpedo clanged as if some hammer had hit an empty tank. She went down in three minutes.

In the morning, the "bunting tosser" said grimly: "So much for your honey-bird!"

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Now, listening to the curlew at night, I can hardly believe that scene. This lonely cry of the sombre marsh. Yet, as I lie awake, I hear the drone of bombers going out to sea, headed for Germany. And a convoy, in the late dusk, passes slowly up the coast.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### LAND CONTROL AFTER THE WAR

SIR,—Allow me to thank you for the valuable series *Land Control after the War*, with its masterly summing-up by Mr. Easterbrook; and to suggest that no further progress can be made in this discussion until the comparative importance of the following points has been agreed upon:

(1) Soil fertility conservation (and improvement); no waste of any land to which farming has first claim. This point involves (a) the definition of what land is to be agricultural (and what used for building), and (b) an essential minimum of farming efficiency.

(2) The provision of sufficient foodstuffs for healthy living at prices within the reach of all. Under this head it is necessary to decide (a) What should be produced at home and what abroad; and here the first consideration should be the requirements of (1) above; the second should be the need (for military reasons) to produce say two-thirds of our food at home; the third should be the desirability of producing *perishable* foods mainly at home. (b) What foods should have priority—e.g. milk. Here (1) above should be the first consideration (i.e. properly balanced farming), and health the second.

(3) The provision of adequate housing and education for all engaged in agriculture; (and of any working capital that the industry itself cannot provide).

Points (2) and (3) are really of equal importance, since without (3) it may be impossible to achieve (2). But the decisions under (2) must be made first. And I think (1) must always come first of all, since soil fertility is an asset which, once lost, may never be replaced.

Only after the above, I suggest, can we consider the question: Do we want to increase the numbers of people engaged in agriculture for social reasons (that is, encourage small holdings)? It is debatable whether we can successfully reverse the West European trend away from country towards town life; and it is

uncertain whether this is even desirable, given *properly planned towns*. Town-planning should be point (4) on our list of priorities. Personally I am inclined to think that small holdings should be encouraged, but only where soil is suitable and self-subsistence is possible or a market available; and that elsewhere the optimum sizes of farms should be agreed upon and gradually established. I am certain that the very last consideration should be "cheap (imported) food at any price" (i.e. bad farming *somewhere*).

Finally, most if not all other considerations are matters of method. Principles and policy must come first. —SEBASTIAN STAFFORD, Gloucestershire.

#### LAST SEASON'S POTATOES

SIR,—I think the following may interest some of your readers, if only to show what we are likely to expect on a far greater scale if the land becomes Government controlled.

A tenant of mine sold last year to the Potato Marketing Board (now, I believe, the Potato and Carrot Board) several tons of potatoes at the guaranteed price of £7 per ton. Up to

the middle of June this year he had not received the civility of a reply to numerous letters informing the Board that the potatoes were sprouting beautifully in the clamp, and that they had better come and get them if they were to be of any use to them. He also mentioned that he would not object to payment as promised. Towards the end of June he received payment of £3 10s. per ton on account and is still awaiting the remainder.

In July various persons arrived with permits from the Board to take so many tons each. On enquiring it was ascertained that the price these people were paying was 15s. per ton bagged. Now what interests me is, who stands the racket of the £6 5s., the difference between the purchase price paid by the Board, i.e. £7, and the price the purchaser paid the Board, i.e. 15s.? I presume that again it is the taxpayer who has to pay for incompetence and bad management by Government-controlled departments.

The aforementioned tenant required five tons of his own potatoes at 15s. per ton for his own use. This request caused the Board to send a man out four times from the local

town, some 10 miles distant, a total of some 80 miles by car, when a post-card or letter would have settled the business.

This sort of thing apparently went on last year, and is, I gather, pretty much the same up and down the country. It doesn't require a deal of foresight to see what the country is up against if the nationalisation of land is introduced.

As your excellent "summing-up" article of July 31, shows, it is imperative that all landowners should get together and found a far stronger union than exists at present to safeguard not only their own interests, but the interests of the taxpayer in general, and above all the interest of our once-glorious isle.—J. R. FULLERTON, Sheffield.

#### COST OF MANAGEMENT

SIR,—Through an inexcusable and careless mistake the figures I gave in my previous letter (*COUNTRY LIFE*, July 17) did not show the average cost of management, but represented the average cost of repairs, which figures were being got out at the same time.

The average cost of agency and management, apart from legal expenses, taken from audited accounts during the last ten years amounts to 6 per cent. on a rent roll of about £34,000 and for a scattered estate extending to about 17,000 acres situated in 15 counties. These figures are lower than those given by Sir John Milne Home and Lord Rosebery, both of whom refer to much larger estates, where overhead charges should accordingly be less.

I consider that my management figures, which include fees paid to outside agents in connection with sales and purchases, compare very favourably with those mentioned above, but it is difficult to make comparisons without knowing what items are included under the term management. —LAND AGENT.

#### A MINING CASUALTY

SIR,—The house in the accompanying photograph is at Himley, near Dudley, and it has sunk, as so many buildings do in the coalfields, owing to mining operations, but I never remember to



A CROOKED LITTLE HOUSE

(See letter "A Mining Casualty")





(Above) CALDECOTT  
IN AUSTRALIA

(Above right) THE  
CHAPERON

(Below) SCENE IN  
VIENNA

(See letter "Randolph  
Caldecott")

have seen one sink so neatly and in such perfect condition. — ALICE EVANS, Cardiff.

#### RANDOLPH CALDECOTT

SIR,—I noticed that, in a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE, you included some illustrations by that most lovable artist, Randolph Caldecott. I recall, too, that the question of self-portraiture entered into the correspondence, and I might suggest that Caldecott was particularly fond of such whimsical studies. These I should hasten to add, were never used in any spirit of egotism, but rather against himself. Generally they were either directed against his own poor health or to give gentle emphasis to some humorous situation. Blackburn's *Life* gives several examples, but the enclosed photograph gives two very typical examples which have never yet been published.

One (top left) shows the artist trying to locate some friends who have emigrated to Australia. The country is suggested by the frantic flight of the emus in the background, while Caldecott is shown anxiously studying a signpost. His costume—especially about the neck—indicates that the weather is distinctly warm, while the most incongruous umbrella and black gloves in one hand are balanced by an outsize of straw hats in the other. The other picture (top right) has a more tragic significance, for it shows what is probably the first pictorial indication of the illness which finally brought Caldecott to an early grave. He is depicted sitting in a London park, coat collar well turned up, very much the invalid. That his humour, however, still survives, is evident by

the situation he has conjured up. A very pretty girl also shares the seat, but unfortunately a lady of most forbidding aspect—evidently the chaperon—sits between our artist and the sylph. The illustration might well be titled "So near and yet so far!" The final sketch shows a Vienna scene which calls for no particular comment, since Blackburn reproduces many similar studies.—H. T. KIRBY, 131, Cublington Road, Leamington Spa.

#### SALVATION YEO'S HORN

SIR,—As a footnote to my article on Charles Kingsley at Eversley, readers of *Westward Ho!* may be interested to hear of another, and most curious, object associated with that famous yarn and its author. It is, undoubtedly, the original of the "wondrous horn" described by Kingsley, "covered with rough etchings of land and sea," which belonged in the book to Salvation Yeo, who said that "he had it from a Portingal, down to the Azores," and which inspired Amyas's voyage to the Spanish Main.

The horn belonged to Charles Shaw-Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons, later Lord Eversley, and was kept in the gunroom at Heckfield Place, where Kingsley, a frequent visitor, often handled it. When Heckfield Place was sold in 1895, the horn came into the hands of the head-keeper, who eventually gave it to the schoolmaster of Strathfieldsaye. He in turn presented it to Miss Martineau of Park Corner, Heckfield, whose father had been an intimate friend of Kingsley. There it is still, and was described to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Clifford Smith in 1915.

although the engraving is probably derived from a considerably earlier chart, it is considered almost certain that the horn is connected with the successful expedition of Sir George Pocock and Lord Albemarle against Havana in 1762. Mr. Clifford Smith was able to show that several details of the engraving seem to be referable to peculiarities of this campaign.

Technically the workmanship is far from amateurish. Its author knew what he was doing and how to do it. In those days of the press-gang, an apprentice engraver might well form part of a man-of-war's crew; or, since the engraving of a horn of this kind is essentially Spanish, the artist may have been a prisoner captured at the time—as was Dominic Serres, a Gascon, who, when master of a Spanish vessel trading to Havana, was captured by a British frigate and brought to England in 1758, and became the well-known marine painter. Indeed, he portrayed this very expedition in a series of paintings now at Kensington Palace.

Mr. Clifford Smith pointed out that there are a number of more or less similar horns in existence.

One, depicting the site of New York in about 1759, is in the Scarborough Museum; another, the regimental snuff-mull of the 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment (The Queen's), also shows a part of North America. The Eversley horn, as it may be called from its former owner and because of the parson of Eversley's interest in it, may have come into the Speaker's possession through the Lefevres, a northern French family, when Helena Lefevre married John Shaw in 1789. Though it has no connection with the Elizabethan epoch beyond what Kingsley's imagination has given it, it is no less romantic and curious than if it really was a relic of the Spanish Main, the capital of which it does, in fact, depict, howbeit some centuries later.—CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY, Froyle, Hampshire.

#### RYPER IN BRITAIN

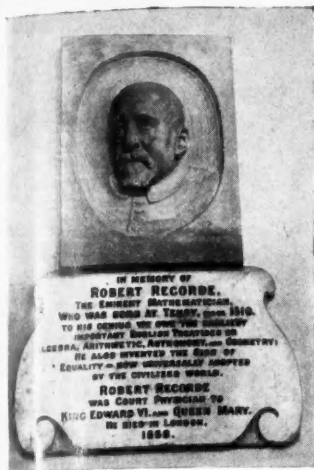
SIR,—... the more convinced I became that the rype and the British grouse were the same bird, but that the rype, owing to the long, snowy northern winter, had been given extra protection by nature and became white like the ptarmigan among the snowy hill-tops in Scotland and elsewhere.

That passage from Mr. C. H. Kennard's most interesting article (July 24) recalled the chestnut illustrative of British insularity of thought: a certain newspaper's headlines once proclaimed: "Fog in Straits of Dover—The Continent Isolated." More seriously, yet as a scologist rushing in where the academic taxonomist might fear to tread, might I suggest that the Continental rype are the root stock of this branch of the grouse family and that they probably ranged over our islands when these were no islands but part of the Continent? When the separation came, those rype which kept to high ground retained the family habit of changing colour in winter (we call them ptarmigan), while a new species (to be called red grouse



PART OF THE DECORATION OF THE  
EVERSLEY HORN

(See letter "Salvation Yeo's Horn")



A MONUMENT TO THE  
INVENTOR OF THE SIGN =  
(See letter "Dr. Recorde")

of *Lagopus scoticus*) was evolved on the lower ground, where no change of coloration was required. In support of this explanation, I think it is correct to say that the red grouse is the only bird of the family, in the whole world, which does not become white in winter; and it is, incidentally, the only species of bird which is exclusively British—i.e., indigenous only to these temperate islands.

In short, the ryper's closest British relation would seem to be ptarmigan and not red grouse, and it may be worth noting that most of the "ptarmigan" sold in English shops in peace-time were in fact imported ryper in their winter dress.

On the larger and even more interesting aspect of the question—the introduction of a foreign species—it would be possible to write pages. Here it must suffice to observe that, despite many and various experiments, no game bird has been successfully added to the British list since the French partridge was settled here. Even the policy of introducing infusions of foreign blood to strengthen existing species—as in the effort to save the New Forest blackgame—has sometimes proved vain. The attempt to re-establish the great bustard came to nothing.

In case there should be further experiments, I suggest that the American bob-white quail would be of more value than ryper. Past experiments have failed, but it is just conceivable that a colony of these birds is being established at the present time. Three years ago a number were in captivity over here, so that their dietary might be scientifically studied. When war broke out the investigation had to cease, but enough had been learnt to show that the birds were not likely to become pests, so the 40 or so specimens were enlarged. Some almost certainly nested in the following spring, and several are known to have survived at least two uncommonly severe winters, but a recent enquiry elicited no exact information about their present status, beyond the fact that the birds had scattered and travelled away from the estate where they were turned down.—J. D. U. WARD, Bradfield, Berkshire.

### CEYLON'S SYLVAN FESTIVAL

SIR,—Every year, in August or September, thousands of Hindu pilgrims from various parts of Ceylon assemble at the sylvan shrine of Kataragama, situated in the heart of the forest towards the south-east, in order to perform their vows and to bathe in the river alongside to wash away their sins.

The vows which are usually taken for recovery from serious illness or escape from some grave danger take the form of penances like "Kavady"—carrying, about which I have written (November 16, 1940), trudging from

long distances to the temple, carrying fire-pots on the head, and rolling with almost bare body round and round the sandy temple premises several times.

In the first picture we see two devotees with only a loin-cloth round their waists, rolling round the temple courtyard, with upraised hands. After such ceremonies are over, the devotees join the large procession and wend their way to the river bank, where the temple elephant, with holy ash on forehead (in the other picture), is ready to carry the sacred casket of the Kataragama God into the water.

As soon as the image of the deity is dipped into the holy river (the Menik Ganga), the thousands of waiting devotees bathe too as a sign of spiritual purification.

Feasting and alms-giving then follow the several days' fasting, and all return to their respective villages with a joy in the heart that their sins have been purged away. In a day or two, what had grown to be a mushroom country town, humming with bustle and activity, soon relapses again into a dry, dreary, desolate wilderness.

This is how life goes on in Ceylon's pilgrim land.—S. V. O. SOMANADER, Batticaloa, Ceylon.

### DR. RECORDE

SIR,—You may like to use the enclosed photograph of an interesting monument in Tenby Church, to a forgotten inventor, whose ideas we all benefit by daily. As the inscription says, Dr. Recorde invented the sign = to denote equality; he was a mathematician of considerable attainments as well as being a Court physician in two reigns.—M. W., Hereford.

### DEATH IN THE AIR

SIR,—Dead or injured birds under telephone wires are only too common an occurrence, especially at times of migration, but I think the accompanying photograph shows an accident of this kind which is unique.

It is of a peewit which had come in contact with a wire in such a way that it was apparently killed instantly and remained suspended in mid-air. Its wings seem to have wrapped themselves round the wire, and to have become so twisted that the body of the bird remained in this position for more than a fortnight, in fact until a particularly high wind succeeded in dislodging it. It occurred near the Loch of Lintrathen in Angus.—T. LESLIE SMITH, Ashwood, Broughty Ferry, Angus.

### ORIGIN OF THE WORD "COCKTAIL"

SIR,—Major Spicer is probably correct in his suggestion that the word came originally from horses of mixed breeding, and in its present form it appears

in Nathaniel Hawthorne's *Blithedale Romance*, as "gin cocktails," and in Thackeray's *The Newcomes* as "a brandy cocktail." So it was obviously in general use in its present form 100 years ago. The invaluable Roget settles it in a word by the meaning which it has for everyone nowadays, "aperitif." That is, definitely, "a horse of mixed breeding." The word does not appear in Grose's *Slang Dictionary* (1823), so that it would seem to have come into use between that date and 1852 and 1855, when the other works were published.—R. T. LANG, Applegarth, Hayton, How Mill, Carlisle, Cumberland.

SIR,—The *Oxford Dictionary* gives as a meaning of "cocktail" a horse with his tail docked. This is evidently the use of the word in the title of Major Spicer's print, where the resemblance to the trimmed tail of the fighting-cock is quite obvious.

I remember hearing forty years ago a Devon rustic, seventy years old, using the word to describe a pint of ale laced with gin. This meaning probably originated here before it went to America to come back with so many other novelties.—JAMES THORPE, Dean Prior, Buckfastleigh, South Devon.

### THE APPRECIATION OF ARCHITECTURE

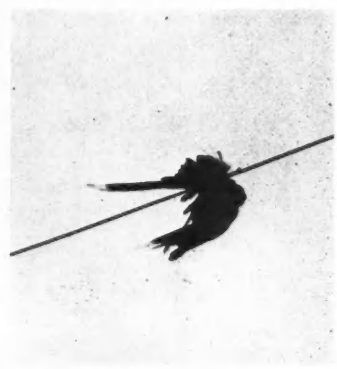
SIR,—You have made several references to the subject of education in the appreciation of architecture, and your readers may be interested to have some particulars of the proposal.

For many years the question of how best to educate the public in a wider appreciation of architecture has been under consideration. Various steps have been taken with regard to the matter and instruction in architecture is given in some schools, but no successful effort apparently has been made to tackle the problem on a national basis.

Recently the suggestion was made that the appreciation of architecture should be taught by the existing staffs in all schools. The matter was discussed with education authorities, who were very much interested, and a course of 11 lectures on the subject, arranged in conjunction with the Royal Institute of British Architects, has been given at Reading University to about 100 teachers, in some of whose schools the teaching of the appreciation of architecture has begun. This course was so successful that a further course was asked for by the teachers and is being arranged.

The R.I.B.A. has appointed a special committee to deal with the project and prepared a short list of books on architecture for the use of teachers and students.

Particulars of the scheme have been sent to the education authorities and some of the Public Schools and



A VICTIM OF THE TELEPHONE  
WIRE

(See letter "Death in the Air")

the suggestion made that a series of small conferences should be held of teachers and others interested in the matter.

It is realised that it would be difficult to fit an additional subject into the curricula of many schools; as, however, this is not suggested, but that the appreciation of architecture shall be taught in the art classes by teachers who feel competent to do so, it is thought by many educationists that this makes the idea practicable and very desirable.

One of the ideas underlying this proposal is that, during the war a large number of people shall receive education of a kind calculated to make them aware of and sensitive to the architectural opportunities which will arise throughout the post-war reconstruction period. If this is to be done, it is essential that there be no undue delay. In connection with this side of the scheme a correspondent wrote recently: "I was immensely interested in your proposals for making the study of architecture a vital part of the curricula of our . . . schools. It is a great idea, which should go far to help post-war reconstruction and generally to serve as an energising factor in the practical education of the younger generation."

Many educationists now realise that architecture is the subject which can form a background for other subjects and so become a very valuable connecting link between them.

It is sincerely hoped that this matter will be carefully considered by members of Education Committees and others interested, that the suggested conferences will be arranged when possible and that a short term policy for dealing with the matter will be adopted without delay both in the schools and by means of lectures, etc., for adults, so that there will be a widespread knowledge of the subject when peace is declared.—C. B. WILLCOCKS, 47, St. Peter's Avenue, Caversham Heights, Reading.



ROLLING ROUND THE TEMPLE  
COURTYARD



THE TEMPLE ELEPHANT ON THE WAY TO  
THE RIVER

(See letter "Ceylon's Sylvan Festival")



# WAR STIMULUS TO CIVIL AVIATION

By MAJOR OLIVER STEWART

**T**HE first reaction to war among those who are engaged in civil aviation was that the conflict would suspend their activities and that air transport, except for military purposes, would cease.

In fact, as is now clear, the civil air route has been given a sharp stimulus to development in somewhat unexpected directions, and suggestions are being made for very large increases in the use of air-carrying to supplement and even partly to replace sea-carrying. Air transport, in short, has been found to be as necessary a form of communication in war as in peace; but it has had to do its work under more difficult conditions. Above all the civil air routes have proved to be of the utmost value to the British Commonwealth because they have provided those concrete connections without which the best radio and telephonic services are of little avail.

No doubt at this time some of those curious people who keep diaries are industriously writing of the achievements of civil aviation, and when the war is over there will be a spate of books containing their observations and comments.

Civil aviation's present activities will make superlatively good reading when all the facts can be disclosed. Every enemy move has put some air line in jeopardy; but there has always been a counter-move so that air communications are maintained. Often these counter-moves have involved pushing to the utmost limit the technical capabilities of the aircraft in use.

## GREAT OCEAN WAYS

Now the eyes of the world are focused on the two great oceans—the Atlantic and the Pacific. Between Britain and the United States air communications must be maintained; between the United States and Australia air communications must be maintained.

Across the Atlantic the feats of non-military flying are on a truly heroic scale. We tend to forget now—when sometimes as many as 30 aircraft make their way across the Atlantic Ocean by air in a single day—that, when war broke out in September, 1939, the Atlantic route was still experimental, still regarded as a little beyond the practical reach of the aircraft of the period.

It is a mistake to look forward to peace too often and to construct for ourselves dream pictures of the aviation that will come. Such dreaming tends to distract from the job that has to be done first, but one may perhaps look at the manner in which war has destroyed the Atlantic air bogey and demonstrated that, though the distances are great and the weather uncertain, modern aircraft and modern organisation can cope with both with an extremely high degree of regularity and safety.

## A PARALLEL OF 1914-18

There is a parallel here with the early cross-Channel air services. During the war of 1914-18 there arose at Farnborough a small body of air pilots who created a ferry service across the English Channel. It is 20 miles to the 2,000 of the Atlantic; but that was more than a quarter of a century ago. Those pilots were the pioneers of the cross-Channel services which were afterwards established.

It was because experience and knowledge had been accumulated during that earlier war that it was possible, when peace came, to institute air services almost immediately. Now the Atlantic takes the place of the Channel in a wider world and bigger war, but it is permissible to argue that, when that bigger war ends, the Atlantic service will have benefited by the experience gained during the ferrying flights just as did the earlier service.

The big bomber is designed to have the greatest possible destructive powers, but those destructive powers depend upon its ability to carry a big load a long way. And the ability

to carry a big load a long way is also the thing that is most desired in the commercial aeroplane.

In the Pacific we have seen, from the moment the Japanese made their attack on Hawaii on December 7, 1941, how the importance of the air routes grows. The carrying of ministers and other important personages to the places where enquiries have to be held or fresh plans made; the maintenance of communications which can deal with documents, photographs and similar material which cannot conveniently be transmitted by wire or wireless; all these things made special and sudden calls on the United States Pacific air transport.

While fighting is intensified in the Pacific, the air lines working in that part of the world will acquire steadily increased importance. Instead of being stopped for the duration of the war, they are more likely, in modified form, to be operated at an intensity far beyond anything contemplated while there was still peace in the Americas.

## INDIAN OCEAN ROUTE

Another part of the world has also gained in importance as an area of air transport operation; this is the Indian Ocean. British air lines used to run to Australia along what was called the horseshoe route which took in Rangoon and Burma. But that is not the only route for linking Australia with the mother

country by air. There is the Indian Ocean route.

It is a very difficult route and one which makes heavy demands on the aircraft used. It is not known yet whether it will remain practicable. The route goes by way of a number of island groups far out in the ocean, some of them with a stage of more than 1,400 miles between. But the route does enable Western Australia to be linked with the African coast along a line which the enemy may find it difficult to interrupt.

## AN AUSTRALIAN PLEA

No information is to hand at the time of writing on whether this alternative route is to be used; nor would it be proper to publish such information if it were. But the possibility is well known; for in Australia there have been many people advocating the opening of such a route on account of its strategic importance since about 1934.

Air-carrying receives, therefore, a special stimulus through the agency of war. It disappears from the public gaze, but in the background it may be working harder than ever and may be tackling much greater problems than ever. British civil aviation is now undergoing a period of stress and strain; but that period will not—when the final account is drawn up—be found to be anything other than beneficial.

# SALE OF LORD GLANELY'S BLOODSTOCK

**T**HERE have, unfortunately, been many large death-sales of bloodstock in recent years. The one of the late Lord Glanely's entire stud, the first part of which will come under the hammer at the Park Paddocks in Newmarket on Monday, August 24, will vie in importance with the dispersal sale which followed the deaths of Sir Abe Bailey and Sir Edward Hulton.

It is not to be expected that in these very difficult days prices will be comparable with the Hulton figures, but, for all that, a great many lots are certain to make big money for the simple reason that an ever-increasing number of people are beginning to see that after the war there will be a world-wide demand for bloodstock and that the main, if not the only, source of supply will be Great Britain.

When it is realised that at next Monday's auction four stallions, 31 horses in training and 28 yearlings will be offered without reserve and that, at a later date not yet announced, 43 brood mares and 28 foals will come under the hammer, it will be readily understood that it is impossible to deal with each lot in detail.

Of the stallions which Lord Glanely owned, Colombo is not offered, but the St. Leger winner Singapore, the Ascot Gold Cup victor Tiberius, the St. Leger winner Chulmleigh, and Navigator will be sold to the highest bidders. The pick of these is undoubtedly Chulmleigh. A young horse, only now in his eighth year, he is by Singapore and comes from the Oaks winner Rose of England, who was by the famous sire Teddy from Perce-Neige, a Neil Gow mare who is also responsible for Winterhalter and is herself a half-sister to Winalot. No better ancestry than this can be imagined for a stallion. With practically all his sire life in front of him and possessed of a very high fertility-percentage, Chulmleigh reads as an attractive investment.

To deal with the horses in training is a more difficult problem. Of the older lots Devonian, as a son of Hyperion, and Rangoon, as an own-brother to Chulmleigh, are certain to attract the attention of one or other of the agencies on the look-out for prospective stallions for sending abroad. Among the four-year-old fillies Dancing Time and Eastern Echo, and among the three-year-olds Feberion and Perfect Peace are a quartet of dual-purpose properties which, in more peaceful times, would have been noted among the five-figure sales. Dancing Time won last year's One Thousand Guineas and is by Colombo from Son-in-Law's

daughter Show Girl; Eastern Echo claims Colombo as her sire and is from an own-sister to Singapore; Feberion who, last season, was rated one of the best of her age, claims Hyperion as her sire and is out of Februa, she by Feb; while Perfect Peace is a January-foaled daughter of Colombo out of Coldstream's sister Grand Peace, she by the Derby winner Grand Parade.

The two-year-olds number 15 in all, made up of seven colts, seven fillies and a gelding. The great majority of these youngsters have either never run or have had little running, probably on account of the dry season, so can be considered as unknown quantities with distinct possibilities. From this point of view a half-brother, by Hyperion, to Chulmleigh, which has been named Merchant Navy, sounds very attractive. Another, called Eyefull, who is by Singapore out of Dancing Time's dam Show Girl, demands attention, while from among the fillies the most interesting are Eastern Beauty, a chestnut by Singapore out of Morals of Marcus; Dominion Rose, who claims Colombo as her sire and Chulmleigh's sister Eastern Rose as her dam; and Ceylon Star, a bay filly by Colombo out of Star of England, she by Gainsborough from Rose of England's dam Perce-Neige.

Last to mention are the yearlings. Twenty-eight are listed, and of these 12 are colts and the remainder fillies. Top price among the former will be made by a bay January-foaled son of Hyperion from Rose of England. This is about one of his sire's best get and in ordinary times he would be a five-figure lot. But while special attention should be paid to him there are five sons of Chulmleigh that must not be overlooked as they are of his first crop and, if looks are anything, seem sure to win big races and make their sire's name and fame. As with the colts it is a simple matter to pick the best of the fillies, or at least the one which will make the highest price. A bay foaled in early April, she is by Nearco from Singapore's Sister. The Nearcos have been the sensation of the present season and his blood, combined as it is in this case with that of Gainsborough and the Tetrarch, should ensure something out of the ordinary. Another to like particularly is a chestnut by Tai-Yang from Belle of Ascot a half-sister to Big Game, while, as with the colts, the produce of Chulmleigh, which number four, must be inspected. Special attention should be paid to a brown from Ada Dear and a bay which is out of the Colombo mare Olei.

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## FARMING NOTES

## HURDLE FLOCKS ON THE INCREASE

**B**REEDING ewes are meeting a very keen trade at the summer fairs. There seems to be a swing back to the Down breeds and a number of arable farmers are starting to increase their hurdle flocks again. I have heard, too, of one man who is starting up afresh. His farm has not had hurdle sheep on it for eight years. Now, with so much more land under the plough, he is getting back to the system which served him well for twenty years. One of the difficulties is to find a good shepherd who will take on a hurdle flock. Another is to get the hurdles made. Hurdle-making is a craft which has gone out of fashion in recent years. Very few apprentices have taken to it and the older men are dying off. So great is the shortage of hurdle-makers that the Wiltshire County Council have lately put forward a plan for giving grants to youths who will train as hurdle-makers. In these days someone ought to have invented a labour-saving method of folding sheep. Pitching hurdles is a tedious job and expensive in man-power. We have some experience of electric fencing for keeping cows in a confined space, but I do not think that a 6-volt charge has very much effect on a sheep. Possibly it might give the animal a sting if its fleece were wet, but otherwise probably its nose would have to touch the wire before there was any effect. It might be possible to have two wires or possibly three instead of one, and this would ensure that a sheep trying to get through did get a sting, but I am not sure whether sheep are as intelligent as cows or pigs in remembering to keep away from something that gives them a disagreeable shock.

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**I**N the last week before the corn was cut there were signs of blight in some of the wheat. The fields looked quite dirty, even when it was not raining, and on close examination the heads showed a touch of rust. This, coming at such a late stage, should not affect yields much, but it probably has some effect in checking full maturity. There is always rather a tussle about when to put the binder into the first field. I know, at home, my man was so impressed with the amount of corn to be dealt with this year that he wanted to make a start on some wheat which was, I thought, very green. I would have held on for another three or four days but, as he argued, if we did that everything would come in ripe together and we should repeat the experience of last year when weather delays made it impossible to get all the corn off before some of it shed. On the other hand, wheat cut too early gives a pinched sample and one loses possibly a sack to the acre as a result. As usual, we compromised and left the wheat one day before making a start. This worked out quite well as there was two days' cutting in the field which we got done before the rain came down. My winter oats have hung on much longer than usual—in fact three wheat fields will be cut before the winter oats are fit to come off. Some of the spring oats in the district were a week further ahead than the winter oats, which is unusual.

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**S**OME very heavy crops of potatoes are being lifted. The second earlies seem to be maturing rather before their time, and I am not surprised that the Ministry of Food is buying some of these early crop potatoes. What the Ministry will do with them is not clear. They may keep some of them for seed, but there does not seem much point in clamping surplus potatoes in August when we know that when September and October come and the main crop is lifted, there will be enormous quantities of potatoes fully sufficient for all probable requirements. The Ministry of Food are quite right to have planned for an extra big potato crop this year. We shall have American troops to feed as well as a large part of our own Army and the civilian population. Potatoes are a great standby and there is no reason why we should not turn still more to them and cut down our bread.

**W**HEAT straw is accumulating in large quantities in many districts. It is a very common sight to see ricks of baled wheat straw, and we are into another harvest which will produce a still bigger surplus. What is to be done with all this wheat straw? There is an outlet in paper-making. It is limited by the capacity of the boiling plant at the paper mills. Most of the mills are in Scotland, and transporting straw from the southern counties of England to the east of Scotland is not an economical business in war-time. There are some paper mills in the London area which can use straw. They presumably are drawing from Essex, Kent and the home counties. There should be some further industrial uses for surplus straw, such as board-making, but all these outlets do not probably amount to very much. It is plain that we have to devise means of using much more straw on the farm. Straw has not itself any great fertilising value. Its importance is as a sponge to soak up liquid manure which would otherwise seep away and be wasted. Most people are probably using much more litter in their cow-sheds and yards during the winter, and we can afford to be still more lavish during the coming year. I know of one farm where they have made a shed and yard entirely of

baled straw. This gives the cattle somewhere snug to lie in hard weather and takes up a lot of the straw for which there would otherwise be no use. At the end of the winter the yard and the bales surrounding the yard are cleared and several hundred loads of manure go out on to the arable. It is not very high-class stuff, but the farmer has the satisfaction of knowing that he has caught up all the fertilising value and got in on to his cropped ground.

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**M**ANY of the American troops now over here come of farming stock, and some indeed are farmers themselves. They will be getting short periods of leave, and probably many of them would welcome the opportunity of spending a day or possibly a day and a night in an English farmhouse. I understand that they take tinned rations with them so that they are able to contribute something unusual to the farmhouse fare. It would be a kind gesture if farmers in districts where American troops are now stationed offered hospitality in this way. If the farmer does not know to whom to apply, the County Secretary of the National Farmers' Union should be able to put him on the right line to get in touch with an American farmer who has short leave.

CINCINNATUS.

## THE ESTATE MARKET

## MODERN WILLIAM AND MARY

**H**ORWOOD HOUSE, six miles from Bletchley, is for sale with 214 acres, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and Messrs. Geo. Wigley and Sons. It stands in a richly wooded park, 450 ft. above sea level. The home farm extends to just over 150 acres. The whole estate is at present let at a total rent of £687 a year. There are features of Horwood House that lift it out of the common category of offers for sale, and what they are is revealed in the illustrated article on the estate in COUNTRY LIFE (November 10, 1923, page 644).

In the year 1911 Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Denny built Horwood House as a perfect copy of the William and Mary style, and they did so, according to the words advisedly used by Mr. Christopher Hussey, "with Mr. Blow and Mr. Billerey" inasmuch as "the unity of architectural style, personal *décor* and garden lay-out are complete to an extent that even the genial personality of Mr. Blow and the comprehensive ability of Mr. Billerey could scarcely have achieved if they had not been working in complete harmony with their friends' ideas." He adds: "The particularly pleasing gardens, for instance, owe only their general direction to the architects, having been gradually laid out by Mr. and Mrs. Denny . . . with as noticeable an individuality as have the rooms of the house itself."

There are five cottages on the estate, and the price is stated by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. to be reasonable.

## A STATE PURCHASE

**N**EGOTIATIONS have just been completed by the Government for the purchase of the property, approached from the Outer Circle in Regent's Park, known as Regent's Lodge, near Hanover Gate. It is to be used as a site for a Moslem mosque. A body of trustees, consisting not only of Moslems (for instance, it includes Earl Winterton) is controlling the proposed development, but the scheme, involving as it does a great deal of building, is not expected to be carried out for some time to come. Regent's Lodge was the property of Lady Ribblesdale. The Moslem community has expressed entire satisfaction with all that the Government has so far done in the matter.

## COMING GREAT SALE IN SUFFOLK

**T**HE work of preparing the particulars of the Great Thurlow Hall estate for auction is making progress. The agents, Messrs. Bidwell and Sons and Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff, acting for the executors of the late Mr. C. F. Ryder, propose to offer the 11,300 acres first as a whole. If it is not thus sold, the central section of the estate, approximately 8,150 acres, will be submitted in its entirety, and the rest of the land will be dealt with in lots.

Great Thurlow Hall estate is on the border of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, about four miles from

Haverhill and ten from Newmarket. The greater part of the villages of Great Thurlow, Little Thurlow, Withersfield and Great Wratting are comprised in the property. Some of the most substantial and conveniently planned farmhouses and buildings in the country serve the 70 farms and small holdings, and there are over 200 cottages. A great quantity of readily marketable matured timber grows on about 1,100 acres. In the case of the 2,400 acres of farms in hand immediate possession would be given, along with an option to acquire the live and dead stock and the agricultural machinery.

It may be well to add that the coming sale is of the agricultural land and woodlands and that, according to the announcements issued, neither Great Thurlow Hall nor Little Thurlow Hall is included.

## HOME OF THE ABERDEEN ANGUS

**A**T Aberdeen on August 31 a famous estate, Tillyfour, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff's Leeds office. The 1,900 acres are at Alford, 22 miles from the Granite City. The sale is by order of Mr. Donald Proctor, M.C. The home farm, for sale with vacant possession, is known all over the world, for from it has come the celebrated breed of Aberdeen Angus cattle. The breeder, the late Mr. William McCombie, M.P., had the honour of a visit in 1867 from Queen Victoria to inspect the herd.

Tillyfour farmhouse is a gabled stone structure in grounds of rather a formal type, and it is sheltered by thick woods. The farm buildings are of a substantial kind, specially designed for the high-class work carried on there. With five smaller holdings, all in a ring fence, the property yields an annual rent of £920. Elaborate illustrated details have been prepared, and it is intended to submit the estate as a single lot. Tillyfour runs down to the valley of the Don, and it is screened by the foothills of the Grampians.

## QUEEN ANNE'S MANSIONS FURNITURE

**T**HE first stage of one of the largest furniture auctions to be held in recent years has been concluded by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, who offered the first part of the contents of Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, formerly notable as "London's earliest Sky Scraper." The sale, by direction of Queen Anne's Mansions and Hotels, Ltd., comprises the furnishings and equipment of 500 reception and bedrooms, including modern mahogany, walnut and enamelled furniture and carpets and rugs.

At the opening four days' sale good prices were realised, the total being nearly £20,000. In the third session on August 31 and three following days, the contents of the upholsterers' department, linen, blankets, eiderdowns, cooking utensils, consumable stores and fire appliances will come under the hammer.

ARBITER.

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## "COUNTRY LIFE" CONTEST

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS J.T.C. MINIATURE-RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

THE results of the COUNTRY LIFE Public Schools J.T.C. Miniature-rifle Championship are now available. This competition, held with the approval of the War Office, has been contested annually since 1912, but last year it had to be cancelled, since the targets were destroyed by enemy action. A drop in the number of entries this year is partly due to the fact that war conditions made it necessary to hold the competition later than usual; and boys have been engaged in other outdoor pursuits during the time in which they would otherwise have been practising for the competition. This factor may also have affected

efficiency, but another cause for a certain deterioration in the standard may in some cases have been the impossibility of obtaining the best ammunition and of getting rifles repaired or replaced. Considering the difficulties of war-time, however, the results must, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. The winners of the Class "A" Cup, Marlborough College (first team), won also in 1931, 1933 and 1935, and were placed third in 1940. The winners of Class "B," Royal Grammar School, Guildford, achieve their twelfth victory in this class; they were second in 1940. University College School, who are second, were the winners in 1940. Marlborough College (second team) are the winners of the bronze medals for the best score made in Class "A" by a second team outside the first three. Results are as follows:

#### CLASS "A" CUP

##### Schools with one company and two platoons or over

	Group- ing.	Rapid.	Snap.	Land- scape.	Total.
1. MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, 1st team...	75	379	190	130	774
2. OUNDLE SCHOOL ...	70	366	180	150	766
3. EPSOM COLLEGE, 1st team ...	70	351	180	137	738
4. MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, 2nd team ...	75	364	175	107	721
5. ALDENHAM SCHOOL...	60	369	150	141	720
6. ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL, OXFORD ...	57	355	180	123	715
7. AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE ...	55	361	190	99	705
8. REPTON SCHOOL, 1st team ...	42	356	160	142	700
9. CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, 1st team...	67	365	175	91	698
10. EPSOM COLLEGE, 2nd team...	65	364	180	89	698
11. HARROW SCHOOL ...	60	365	190	80	695
12. ALLEYN'S COLLEGE, FLEETWOOD...	55	357	190	83	685
13. GLASGOW ACADEMY, 1st team ...	75	357	140	105	677
14. MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL ...	65	346	165	97	673
15. KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM ...	60	349	170	94	673
16. SHREWSBURY SCHOOL ...	60	360	160	87	667
17. STONYHURST COLLEGE ...	44	363	145	112	664
18. CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL ...	52	357	155	97	661
19. FELSTED SCHOOL, 1st team...	49	339	160	90	638
20. ETON COLLEGE ...	45	356	125	109	635
21. CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, 2nd team ...	37	342	165	88	632
22. TAUNTON SCHOOL, 1st team ...	60	319	140	110	629
23. REPTON SCHOOL, 2nd team...	50	339	140	99	628
24. DENSTONE COLLEGE ...	49	361	175	39	624
25. CLIFTON COLLEGE ...	57	365	130	70	622
26. CHELTENHAM COLLEGE ...	55	341	140	79	615
27. WREKIN COLLEGE, WELLINGTON...	65	354	120	70	609
28. WHITGIFT SCHOOL ...	55	360	135	47	597
29. WORKSOP COLLEGE...	42	332	120	94	588
30. CRANLEIGH SCHOOL...	52	328	155	41	576
31. TAUNTON SCHOOL, 2nd team ...	31	323	120	94	568
32. GLASGOW ACADEMY, 2nd team ...	47	340	85	79	551
33. FELSTED SCHOOL, 2nd team ...	26	331	90	88	535

#### CLASS "B" CUP

##### Schools with less than one company and two platoons

	Group- ing.	Rapid.	Snap.	Land- scape.	Total.
1. ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GUILDFORD ...	75	390	190	177	832
2. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL (20yds.) ...	80	374	185	145	784
3. BLOXHAM SCHOOL ...	47	374	160	158	739
4. KING'S SCHOOL, WORCESTER ...	55	351	175	155	736
5. BEAUMONT COLLEGE ...	65	343	175	130	713
6. EXETER SCHOOL ...	45	356	160	139	700
7. SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL...	65	352	160	119	696
8. BRIGHTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL ...	55	363	185	75	678
9. ST. PETER'S SCHOOL, YORK ...	52	369	160	95	676
10. ALLHALLOWS SCHOOL ...	60	355	160	100	675
11. HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S HAMPSTEAD SCH. ...	54	369	155	92	670
12. CAMPBELL COLLEGE ...	45	338	150	134	667
13. KING'S COLLEGE, TAUNTON ...	47	359	150	102	658
14. KELLY COLLEGE ...	60	370	145	81	656
15. TRENT COLLEGE ...	55	341	160	97	653
16. WARWICK SCHOOL...	55	339	150	105	649
17. BARNARD CASTLE SCHOOL...	60	354	160	74	648
18. SOLIHULL SCHOOL ...	65	350	125	105	645
19. LORETTO SCHOOL ...	62	361	165	55	643
20. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE ...	65	347	140	90	642
21. GEORGE WATSON'S SCHOOL ...	42	353	150	94	639
22. SEBRIGHT SCHOOL ...	50	335	150	101	636

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	Group- ing.	Rapid.	Snap.	Land- scape.	Total.
43. HURSTPIERPOINT COLLEGE ... ..	60	343	140	81	624
24. OAKHAM SCHOOL ... ..	50	339	155	80	624
25. MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE ... ..	60	359	150	48	617
26. ST. BEES SCHOOL ... ..	50	326	125	96	597
27. BRISTOL GRAMMAR SCHOOL ... ..	39	318	140	97	594
28. GEORGE HERIOT'S SCHOOL ... ..	34	304	135	113	586
29. HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL (20 yds.) ...	40	306	150	73	575
30. PLYMOUTH COLLEGE ... ..	45	324	130	73	572
31. SCINNERS' SCHOOL ... ..	52	340	90	89	571
32. MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, OXFORD ...	29	320	110	91	550
33. IMANUEL SCHOOL ... ..	37	323	115	72	547
34. MONMOUTH SCHOOL ... ..	29	311	110	83	533
35. WELINGTON SCHOOL ... ..	55	303	90	81	529
36. WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL ... ..	42	303	120	58	523
37. WERTFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL ... ..	42	300	100	59	501
38. KING'S SCHOOL, BRUTON ... ..	33	317	85	49	484
39. HERSE SCHOOL ... ..	46	273	85	76	480
40. KING'S SCHOOL, ROCHESTER ... ..	39	278	85	73	475
41. ELLESMERE COLLEGE ... ..	41	280	95	57	473

## PRIZE-WINNERS

## Class "A"

1. MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, 1st team ... ..	774
2. CANDLE SCHOOL ... ..	766
3. EPSOM COLLEGE, 1st team ... ..	738

## The best second team, outside the first three

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, 2nd team ... ..	721
--------------------------------------	-----

## Class "B"

1. ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GUILDFORD ... ..	832
2. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL (20 yds.) ... ..	784
3. BOXHAM SCHOOL ... ..	739

## SCORES OF THE WINNING TEAMS

## Class "A"

## MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE (1st team)

	Grouping.	Rapid.	Snap.	Total.
J. W. T. CROCKER ... ..	10	50	25	85
I. G. CUMMING ... ..	10	50	25	85
J. P. GOODACRE ... ..	10	49	25	84
J. DE M. SEVERNE ... ..	10	49	25	84
A. A. S. CRUWYS ... ..	10	48	25	83
R. L. ARUNDEL ... ..	10	44	25	79
R. H. CHRISTIE ... ..	10	42	25	77
M. D. WELSH ... ..	5	47	15	67
Landscape ... ..	75	379	190	644
Total ... ..				130
Total ... ..				774

## Class "B"

## ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GUILDFORD

	Grouping.	Rapid.	Snap.	Total.
L.-Corpl. B. F. G. BOLTON ... ..	10	50	25	85
L.-Corpl. E. O. MULLER ... ..	10	50	25	85
Corpl. A. B. YOUNG ... ..	10	50	25	85
Cadet E. T. WORSTER ... ..	10	49	25	84
L.-Corpl. E. E. DABNEY ... ..	10	48	25	83
Sergt. J. J. NYE ... ..	10	46	25	81
Sergt. L. H. HAZELDINE ... ..	10	49	20	79
L.-Corpl. P. H. JONES ... ..	5	48	20	73
Landscape ... ..	75	390	190	655
Total ... ..				177
Total ... ..				832

## HIGHEST POSSIBLE INDIVIDUAL SCORES

## Class "A"

## Competitors with the highest possible scores in Series 1, 2, 3

J. W. T. CROCKER, Marlborough College, 1st team ... ..	85
I. G. CUMMING, Marlborough College, 1st team ... ..	85
C. S. M. SEARS, Epsom College, 2nd team ... ..	85
Sergt. A. G. BRAND, Stonyhurst College ... ..	85

## Competitors with the highest possible scores in Series 2

J. W. T. CROCKER, Marlborough College, 1st team ... ..	50
I. G. CUMMING, Marlborough College, 1st team ... ..	50
C. S. M. SEARS, Epsom College, 2nd team ... ..	50
L.-Corpl. A. N. DOWIE, Glasgow Academy, 1st team ... ..	50
Sergt. A. G. BRAND, Stonyhurst College ... ..	50
Corpl. J. B. UNSWORTH, Stonyhurst College ... ..	50
Sergt. A. J. MENCE, Denstone College ... ..	50

## Class "B"

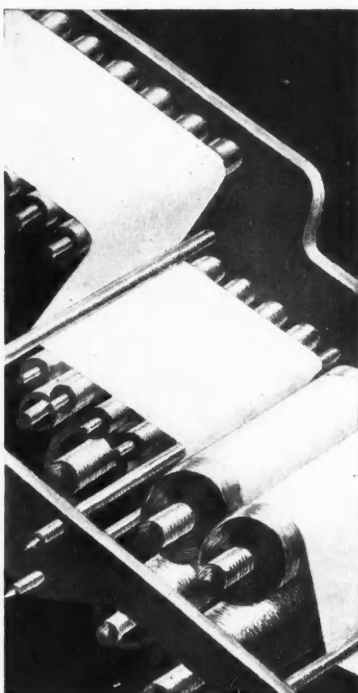
## Competitors with the highest possible scores in Series 1, 2, 3

L.-Corpl. B. F. G. BOLTON, Royal Grammar School, Guildford ... ..	85
L.-Corpl. E. O. MULLER, Royal Grammar School, Guildford ... ..	85
Corpl. A. B. YOUNG, Royal Grammar School, Guildford ... ..	85

## Competitors with the highest possible scores in Series 2

L.-Corpl. B. F. G. BOLTON, Royal Grammar School, Guildford ... ..	50
L.-Corpl. E. O. MULLER, Royal Grammar School, Guildford ... ..	50
Corpl. A. B. YOUNG, Royal Grammar School, Guildford ... ..	50

## DAILY PAPER



and pressed in a continuous process by passing it through rollers, and is usually shipped with a content of 50 per cent. moisture.

## NEWSPRINT

It is one of the wonders of an age of wonders that a log of timber grown on the heights of Scandinavia should within a period of eight days bear current tidings in the form of a newspaper available in the streets of Great Britain. The remotest origins of paper and its method of manufacture are veiled in mystery. The raw materials which will be employed in the future are also speculative, on account of the advance of modern science. Whereas the past is somewhat legendary, the future, in the light of scientific achievement, is a matter of conjecture. Before the advent of wood pulp cotton fibre was the principal basic raw material for paper-making, and fine writing papers, in the manufacture of which Great Britain holds first place, are still produced from cotton and linen rags and waste cuttings from the textile factories. The demand for newsprint has naturally outstripped that for all other kinds of paper, and therefore the use of wood for paper-making is now far in excess of any other commodity.

In the production of sulphite or chemical pulp, including sulphate or soda pulp, the logs are chipped up into small pieces, and subjected to a very minute sorting process, which eliminates all the knots in the wood, and any pieces of damaged wood or bark, etc., which would have the effect of discolouring the finished product. These chips are boiled in a strong solution of acid calcium disulphite, which is produced from sulphur and pyrites or limestone. The chips are boiled in this chemical solution for several hours, which has the effect of eliminating the residue out of the wood, and preserving only the fibres or cellulose.

For fine papers sulphite pulp is used without any mechanical pulp, and is sometimes also submitted to a bleaching process.

**T**HE growing shortage of newsprint from overseas has caused your daily paper to shrink. Compare the one you buy today with the same paper of 1940, let alone 1939. The difference in size and bulk is astonishing. The Press as well as the individual must save every scrap of paper. The fact that you are still well served with papers and magazines is a tribute to the efficiency of the newspaper industry and to the paper-makers. They have shown how with care and resource a little may be made to go a very long way. But behind their efforts stands the skill of the research chemist and the strength of the British chemical industry. The chemist has not only improved the yield of paper from such normal raw material as is still available, but has discovered highly satisfactory methods of recovering new paper from old. Even the troublesome grease-proof paper can now be re-pulped, and made to carry the latest news after it has wrapped your margarine ration. The greatly increased use of re-fashioned paper brings with it a host of subsidiary problems, such as the provision of suitable printing-inks, sizing material, and "loaders." These are all matters demanding skilled chemical research, often of a surprisingly intricate kind. Colour-printing sets even stiffer tasks, which the British chemical industry has solved by the production of remarkable new pigments with a wide flexibility. Shortage of tin and other metals needed for printers' type is another poser for the chemist. You can rely upon him finding a satisfactory answer to this as to the other problems inseparable from the regular appearance of your daily paper in time of War.



No. 3 in the "Services of an Industry" series

issued by

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.

# Dress and Jacket 23 COUPONS

A tailored dress and jacket in a man's suiting, predominantly grey, with the selvedge of the material used to edge the pockets, revers and collar of both the dress and the jacket. Note the clever arrangement of the four pleats allowed in the skirt by the new austerity regulations. The dress has short sleeves and a tailored shirt top. The outfit is by Brenner Sports from Harvey Nichols.

Three of a large collection of belts from Fortnum and Mason: the narrow calf skin is saddle-stitched in white, comes in most dark colours; the buttoned one is reversible, black one side and a pastel blue, pink or yellow on the other; the antelope belt with gold metal fob looks well on a very plain dress.



PHOTOGRAPHS DENES



ALMOST overnight the face of fashion changed. At a wave from the Board of Trade's magic wand clothes lost their familiar guineas and twenty-nine-and-elevenpences and took on odd prices with fivepence and one shilling in them, combinations unknown to the big stores before. This is because everything, from shoe laces to mink coats, is now price-controlled. The shops take a certain percentage and that's that. We lose the opulent guineas, the elevenpences and three farthings, and the cost tickets in the windows make us stare by their novelty.

The fabrics for winter, woven and costed under the new scheme, are still in great variety, beautiful in quality and colour. The craftsmanship is as good as ever, if the yardage is limited. Experiments are continuing in the great woollen firms, and some exquisite fabrics, as fine as any the looms of France produced before the war, are being made in England and Scotland. A lovely one was shown by George Harrison at the British Colour Council's recent exhibition—a fine woollen in a design of L's and dice checks in the slate blue they call Thames Blue, a pale grey blue nearly white, a pearl pink, and wine. This would make charming blouses for wearing with the neutral chevron or herring-bone tweeds, or one of the soft moulded dresses that are the fashion this year.

These chevron and herring-bone tweeds, and the diagonals worked in stripes of varying widths, are outstanding in the tweed collections. The Otterburn collection contains a superb tweed for suits with a narrow diagonal set between a tram line stripe and used on a simple overall herring-bone background. This is a two-toned tweed and a bold design. Gardiner's, of Selkirk, are using all kinds of chevron tweeds, some enormous, some quite tiny, sometimes mixed so that you get a narrow diagonal stripe next door to a wide one. In this collection are some excellent bird's-eye tweeds in a bright colour and two greys, and some dashing checks for top coats. There is an enormous range of Utility tweeds with a lovely handle, retailing at almost pre-war prices. Velva is their famous dress fabric that still comes in a tremendous range of colours and has kept its lovely soft pliable surface through the vicissitudes of war production. There are, of course, any number of checks in the collection, hounds' tooth, dice checks, large checks, small checks, and quite a few basket weaves, mostly for odd jackets and top coats. The bright chalk-lined overchecks on a ground of two or three neutrals are good, too, among the top-coat materials. The background is generally shadow checked and often in three tones of the same beige or grey.

There is a great deal of yellow everywhere, not among the plain fabrics but among the checks and plaids. Above all the yellow is strongest in the homespuns. The Cotton Agency have quite a number where there are three or four shades of brown in the background and yellow introduced in the check or overcheck. Their outstanding success for autumn suits that we photographed last week has what they call a Celtic stripe placed next door to a diagonal. The Celtic stripe is something like a bird's-eye design, but has a piece taken off each eye; so the general effect is more broken. The tweed is made in two shades of grey and a range of three or four browns, all in a pale and a dark. There is a hound's-tooth checked worsted in fawn and brown that is the perfect material for the jacket and dress combinations that are outstanding for the winter. The Shetlands contain some glorious checks in chalky blues mixed with mulberry and



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## Designed by Barri



No one would ever guess that this beautiful dress was designed for maternity. It is Barri's latest model. Made of chestnut-brown fine woollen material, with collar of turquoise blue romaine, it is one of those dresses that you will want to wear long after the happy event.

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Cashmere jumpers this autumn are long and have a belt so that they can be worn tucked in or outside with the belt showing, according to the mood. The yoke of this one is outlined with a tuck of the cashmere. The foulard handkerchief is dark olive green, cherry and pale, pale pink. Both from Fortnum and Mason.

green, and tawny browns mixed with blues, the colour of Scottish lochs, and grey greens. Herring-bones in neutral tones are in all sizes and two shades. There is one for coats and suits in steely grey and in two tones of brown, crotal, beech leaf, beech bark, mahogany. Men's striped trouserings in black and grey are being used for classic tailor-mades; so are the plain firmly woven black materials which are in for a big revival this winter. It does not look as though there should be any difficulty in finding fine quality woollens for one's coupons for some considerable time.

The suit in diagonals and chevron designs is usually predominantly brown or grey and can take bright accessories. For early autumn, Fortnum and Mason are showing pure silk foulard and shantung shirts in the brightest possible colours. The foulards in men's tie-silk designs make shirts with long full sleeves and the lowered neckline. They have collars that pull outside that of the jacket. There is a good combination of orange, beige, black and crimson, another Indian yellow, red, black and white, then some with a great deal of bright green, another nearly all yellow. Some of the Paisley designs were in deeper tones, but most of them were as bright as parrots. At Fortnum and Mason also is a large collection of belts. There are narrow calf belts, saddle-stitched in white, reversible belts, a dark shade lined with a pastel buttoning in the centre on to a gold metal ring, leather belts inset with narrow strips of piqué and piqué buttons to match. Foulard handkerchiefs match up with the shirts.

The blouse that takes four coupons is quite definitely one of the big sellers of the war. It needs to be the kind of blouse that can be worn with tweeds as well as with a more sophisticated suit for dinner

in town, and is therefore about as useful a piece of clothing as can be bought. Goringes are making these blouses in heavy rayon called "Main Liner." This material has a matte pebbled surface and tailors well. The blouses have short or long sleeves; some have collars and revers, others have plain round collarless necklines.

There is good news for the mothers of small children. The sprigged Utility fabrics called Dayella have undergone the vigorous washing test that makes the Viyella fabrics so outstanding for the nursery. There is, of course, no Purchase Tax on this Dayella, and the price is reasonable.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS



Dayella is the name of the Utility fabric made by Viyella. It is in the shops now in plain pastel and sprigged designs for children's clothes.



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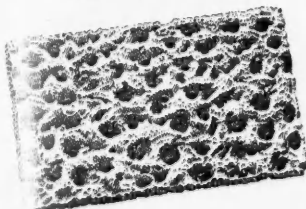
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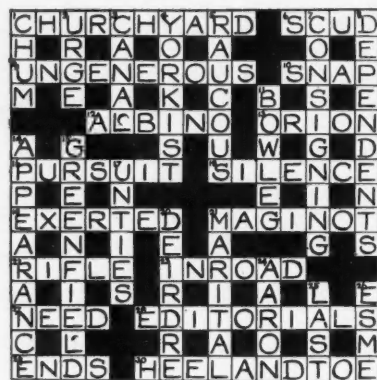
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The First Jewellers in New Bond Street.

## "COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD

No. 656

SOLUTION to No. 655.

The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared  
in the issue of August 14, will be announced next week.



A prize of two guineas  
will be awarded for the  
first correct solution  
opened. Solutions should  
be addressed (in a closed  
envelope) "Crossword  
No. 656, COUNTRY LIFE,  
2-10, Tavistock Street,  
Covent Garden, London,  
W.C.2," and must reach  
this office not later than  
the first post on the  
morning of Thursday,  
August 27, 1942.

The winner of Crossword No. 654 is  
Miss Nina Butler, Broughton Castle, Banbury.

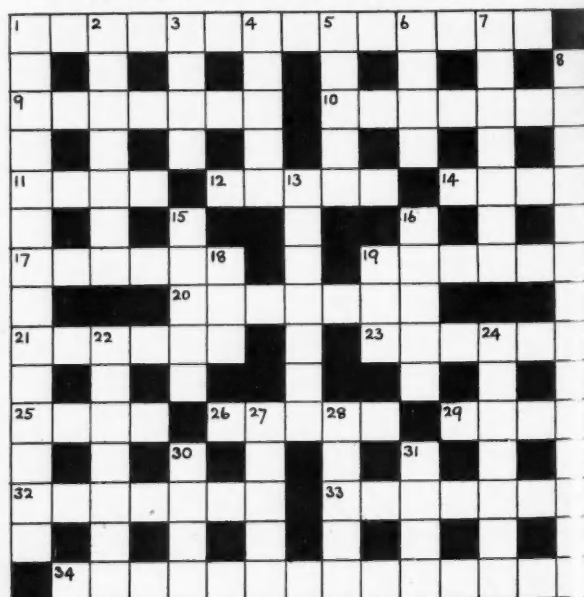
### ACROSS

1. A destination for the Londoner  
spending holidays at home?  
(two words, 9, 5)
9. Suggests nothing to eat and  
perhaps unable to eat (7)
10. Ottoman, but no couch (7)
11. Sergeant or minster (4)
12. Not to be had from grasping a  
nettle (5)
14. Largest laundry on the east  
coast? (4)
17. It says confusedly what Hess  
is (6)
19. Machine for generating electric  
currents (6)
20. Lifting the weight is their job (7)
21. Snare (6)
23. Cortes provides a companion (6)
25. The horse whose teeth one does  
not examine (4)
26. A lady looking both ways (5)
29. A thousand on the skating rink?  
(4)
32. "Lot more" (anagr.) (7)
33. Game (7)
34. It hangs over us for the duration,  
of course, but we are not  
depressed (two words, 7, 7)

### DOWN

1. Uxorious king (three words,  
5, 3, 6)
2. God of the Persians and Romans  
(7)
3. Star of India (4)
4. It is bound to come to pass (5)
5. What Prospero said he would do  
to his book (5)
6. She married Mr. Knightley (4)
7. Sounded on the horn (7)
8. The Owl and the Pussycat danced  
by it (four words, 5, 2, 3, 4)
13. Country owing its rise to wrath  
(7)
15. Muddled pleas (5)
16. Hydrophobia (5)
18. Take a meal (3)
19. Stain (3)
22. Thin, lustrous stuff (7)
24. River with a euphonious name (7)
27. Certainly doesn't sound a short  
word (5)
28. You may get bread out of this  
Egyptian measure (5)
30. Do or die? Well, you'll get it by  
uniting (4)
31. Autumn in the States (4)

### "COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 656



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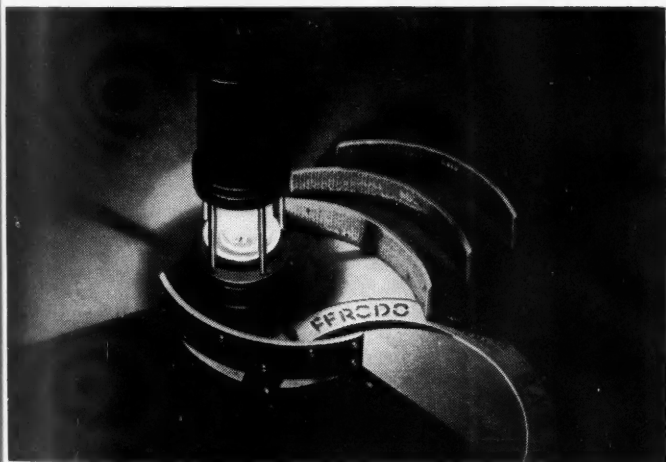


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Vain, Vain! Miss Vanity. Whose mirror is that? Mummy's. And whose curl are you trying to copy? Mummy's, of course. For Eleanor's Mother is herself a beautiful lady and knows the secrets of loveliness. Ever since Eleanor was a warm cuddlesome bundle in a perambulator, she has been acquainted with Pears. For her mummy knows from her own experience that Pears Soap and clear water is the secret of preparing to be a beautiful lady.

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Annual subscription rates, including postage: Inland and Abroad, 86/8; Canada, 84/8. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper and for Canadian Magazine Post. Entered as second class matter at the New York, U.S.A., Post Office. Sole Agents: Australia and New Zealand, Gordon & Gotch, Limited. South Africa: Central News Agency, Limited.

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